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Cryptogamae Exsiccatae—An Annotated Bibliography of Exsiccatae of Algae, Lichenes, Hepaticae, and Musci

GENEVA SAYRE

V. Unpublished Exsiccatae
I. Collectors 277

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CRYPTOGAMAE EXSICCATAE AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF EXSICCATAE OF ALGAE, LICHENES, HEPATICAE, AND MUSCI

V. UNPUBLISHED EXSICCATAE
I. COLLECTORS

GENEVA SAYRE

Farlow Reference Library and Herbarium
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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This part concerns collections of important specimens that do not qualify as published exsiccatae. As I have stated elsewhere, I understand a published exsiccata to be one that has the features of a published book — uniformity of contents of several examples, serially numbered units (pages, labels) beginning with 1, title, date and place of issue. The collections in this part lack all or some of them; they are, however, cited in monographs and have been loosely called exsiccatae. Some were collected specifically for distribution in sets, but the sets are not identical, and, if numbered, rarely form a consecutive series. Distribution has been more informal. Most were sent for naming to experts on each class of plants collected; that portion of the collection may have become his property, to distribute as he chose; or, distribution by the collector or his sponsor may have been made before the specimens were identified. Numbers on the specimens, when present, may be field numbers, or herbarium numbers, or numbers assigned to each taxon, as well as serial numbers given to each gathering, whether large enough to divide or not. These collections may, however, be more "important" than published exsiccatae. Many represent the earliest systematic collecting in a region; they contain many types; duplicates or fragments of specimens have been much prized.

Besides what may be called "local flora," these collections form the mass of any public herbarium. To describe them all would be manifestly impossible. Out of thousands of collectors, I have included as main entries approximately 400, and by cross reference some 200 others. The number has been limited to those whose specimens I have actually seen in the time at my disposal in a dozen herbaria in which I have worked. I have generally excluded contemporary collectors, in the belief that their specimens are well documented, and also most collectors of common plants of well-studied floras. Some other well-known collectors are omitted here because they will

be treated in Part V. II, which concerns the original herbaria of authors of names of taxa.

I have tried to include, in the first place, collectors of specimens which are the types of new names, whether or not the names are currently held to be correct. I have also included those whose specimens are in many herbaria, or are associated with important expeditions or publications. I have been particularly interested in collectors whose specimens have been a source of confusion, because the labels give insufficient or erroneous information as to the name of the collector or the date or place of collection. It will be sufficiently obvious that most of the sample specimens cited are bryophytes, and that most of the collectors, whatever else they collected, did collect bryophytes.

The brief references at the end of the entries are intended to give the source of the information in the entry; many of these, especially Flora Malesiana, and the works of Barnhart, Britten and Boulger, Stafleu, and Urban, may be consulted for further bibliography. Information given that is not in these references is from labels, manuscript material, and inference. Herbaria are cited only if I have seen specimens there or if their accession lists were available to me, though I have taken the location of original herbaria from various sources; for other herbaria having specimens of these collectors see Index herbariorum: Collectors, now completed through the letter L. Exsiccatae referred to are described in Parts I-IV. As in those parts, the names and authorities given for sample specimens are taken from the labels and do not always follow current usage or correct spelling, nor does the term "sp nov" imply any taxonomic judgment on my part.

No one realizes more acutely than I that this survey of collectors, besides being incomplete, contains errors of transcription and interpretation. While absolving them from all these, I wish to acknowledge the help of all those persons cited in my earlier parts, and also of Dr. Alicia Lourteig for many useful suggestions and references. I am grateful to the staffs of the Farlow and Gray herbaria for their help during the last six months of this project. Earlier research was supported by grants from the National Science Foundation GB-1422 and GB-17366.

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ABBREVIATIONS OF HERBARIA CITED

A	Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Non-horticultural specimens are now at GH.
B	Berlin, Botanisches Garten und Museum, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany BRD. Most cryptogamic specimens were destroyed by bombing in 1943; the moss herbarium of Bridel, and parts of other collections, were saved.
BAS	Basel, University, Switzerland.
BKL	Brooklyn Botanic Garden, New York, U.S.A.
BM	British Museum (Natural History), London. Now also houses the main collections of algae, lichens, and bryophytes of K.
BO	Bogor, Herbarium Bogoriense, Indonesia.
BOG	Bogotá, Instituto de La Salle, Colombia.

BP	Budapest, State Museum of Natural History, Hungary.
BR	Brussels, Jardin botanique national, Belgium.
BRU	Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
C	Copenhagen, University, Denmark.
CAL	Calcutta, Central National Herbarium, India.
CANTY	Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand.
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, California, U.S.A. Lichens are now at DS.
CGE	Cambridge, University, Cambridge, Great Britain.
CHE	Cherbourg, Société nationale des sciences naturelles, France.
CI	Carnegie Institute of Washington, Stanford University, California, U.S.A.
CN	Caen, University, France. Algae of Lamouroux, bryophytes of Husnot, and the major part of the lichen herbarium survived the bombing of 1944.
COI	Coimbra, University, Portugal.
COL	Colombia, University, Bogotá, Colombia.
CORD	Córdoba, University, Argentina.
CU	Cornell University, Wiegand Herbarium, Ithaca, New York, U.S.A.
DBN	Dublin, National Museum, Ireland.
DI	Dijon, University, France.
DS	Dudley Herbarium, Stanford University, Stanford, California, U.S.A. Algae were transferred to UC, bryophytes to NY, NYS, CAS, and UBC.
DUKE	Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, U.S.A.
E	Edinburgh, Royal Botanical Garden, Scotland.
F	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
FH	Farlow Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
FI	Florence, University, Italy.
G	Geneva, Conservatoire et Jardin botaniques, Switzerland.
GB	Göteborg, University, Sweden.
GH	Gray Herbarium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Vascular plants only, but until 1919 received cryptogams now at FH.
GL	Glasgow, University, Scotland.
GOET	Goettingen, University, Germany.
GRA	Grahamstown, Albany Museum, South Africa.
H	Helsinki, University, Finland.
HAL	Halle, Martin-Luther Universität, Germany DDR.
HBG	Hamburg, Staatsinstitut für Allgemeine Botanik, Germany BRD.
IA	Iowa, University, Iowa City, Iowa, U.S.A.
JAM	Jamaica, Hope Gardens, West Indies.
JE	Jena, University, Germany DDR.
K	Kew, Royal Botanical Gardens, Great Britain, Algae, lichens, and bryophytes are now housed at BM except for representative study collections.
KIEL	Kiel, University, Germany BRD.
LD	Lund, University, Sweden.
LE	Leningrad, Komarov Botanical Institute, U.S.S.R.

LISJC	Lisbon, Jardin Colonial e Museo Agricola Colonial, Portugal.
LISU	Lisbon, Institute of Botany, University, Portugal.
LV	Louvain, Carnoy Institute, University, Belgium.
LY	Lyon, University, France.
M	Munich, Botanische Staatsammlung, Germany BRD.
MANCH	Manchester, University, Great Britain.
MEL	Melbourne, National Herbarium of Victoria, Australia.
MICH	Michigan, University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.
MO	Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.
NMW	National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, Great Britain.
NSW	New South Wales, National Herbarium, Sydney, Australia.
NY	New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, New York, U.S.A.
O	Oslo, University, Norway.
ORE	Oregon, University, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.
OXF	Oxford, University, Great Britain.
P	Paris, Laboratoire de Phanérogamie, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris. Now has vascular plants only but until 1935 received cryptogamic specimens for PC.
PAV	Pavia, University, Italy.
PC	Paris, Laboratoire de Cryptogamie, Muséum national d'histoire naturelle, Paris.
PH	Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
PI	Pisa, University, Italy.
PNH	Philippine National Herbarium, Manila, Philippines.
POM	Pomona College, Claremont, California, U.S.A.
PRC	Prague, Univerisitatis Carolinae, Czechoslovakia.
REN	Rennes, University, France.
S	Stockholm, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Sweden.
SGO	Santiago, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural, Chile.
SING	Singapore Botanic Gardens, Malaysia.
S-PA	Stockholm, Section for Paleontology, Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Sweden.
TCD	Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.
TO	Torino, University, Italy.
U	Utrecht, University, Netherlands.
UC	University of California, Berkeley, California, U.S.A.
UPS	Uppsala, University, Sweden.
V	See W.
VU	See WU.
W	Vienna, Naturhistorisches Museum, Austria.
WELT	Wellington, Dominion Museum, New Zealand.
WIS	Wisconsin, University, Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.
WS	Washington, State University, Pullman, Washington, U.S.A.
WTR	Winchester College, Winchester, Great Britain.
WTU	Washington, University, Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.
WU	Vienna, University, Austria.
Y	Yale University, School of Forestry, New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A
Z	Zürich, University, Switzerland.

V. UNPUBLISHED EXSICCATAE
I. COLLECTORS

Abbon see Arsène.

"Albatross."
Steamer of the United States Bureau of Fisheries which made almost constant voyages of investigation from at least 1888 to at least 1913 in the Pacific Ocean — off the North American coast from Bering Sea to Panama, to Hawaii, the Philippines, and Japan. Plant collections included diatoms, calcareous algae, and some land cryptogams. The collections are mostly at US, with various labels, usually without a collector's name. Of collectors given, I have seen: Charles Haskins Townsend (5759 *Rhadymenia palmata* var *mollis* S. & G., Aleutian Islands 1894, PC), Alexander Agassiz (16 *Lithophyllum praetestatum* Foslie sp nov, Philippines and Easter Island, 1905, FH), Herbert Lyman Clark (unidentified alga, Torres Straits, 1913, FH). Among labels without collectors: *Plagiochila distinctifolia*, Magellan Straits 1888, US; *Grimmia apocarpa* var *alpicola* H. & T., Alaska, 1893, PC from MO.

Mann, Report of diatoms of Albatross voyages 1888-1904, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. **10**(5), 1907.

Allorge, Auguste Pierre (1891-1944).
French cryptogamist and plant geographer, he was editor of Revue Bryologique et Lichénologique from 1927 until his death and Director of the Laboratoire de Cryptogamie of the Museum at Paris from 1932. With his wife, Valentine (Valia) Sélitsky Allorge (now editor of Revue Bryol. Lichénol.), he issued sets of specimens collected on their many expeditions, including the exsiccatae Bryophyta Azorica, Bryotheca Iberica, and Cryptogames de l'Empire colonial Français (representing other collectors as well). They also prepared specimens of vascular plants and bryophytes with decorated labels titled ITER AZORICUM, MAI-AOÛT 1937: *Sphagnum cymbifolium* Ehrh., PC. Their herbaria are at PC.

Obituary in Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. **15**: 5-15. 1945, portr., bibliog.

Alluaud, Charles (1861-1949).
French entomologist, associate of the museum at Paris, he made many journeys from at least 1896 to 1912, which were reported from time to time in Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris. He was in Madagascar in 1893 and 1900, in East Africa several times from 1903 to 1912, visiting Mt. Kilimandjaro, the Blue Nile, Mt. Ruwenzori, and Kenya. There are nearly a thousand specimens at P. Labels at PC have printed titles, e.g., MISSION CH. ALLUAUD AFRIQUE ORIENTALE 1908-1909 (*Mielichhoferia Harioti* Thériot sp nov, 293 *Plagiochila colorans* Steph.); MISSION SCIENTIFIQUE CH. ALLUAUD EN AFRIQUE ORIENTALE 1911-1912 (203, an undetermined alga).

Humbert in Comptes Rendus IV Réunion AEFAT, 136.

Amable see Arsène.

Andrieux, G.
Collected in Mexico in 1833 and 1834. P bought 530 specimens in 1834,

which were studied by Montagne. These are in the Montagne herbarium at PC; *Isothecium* (*Entodon*) *Andrieuxii* Montg. ms. They were also prepared with labels HERB. MUS. PARIS . . . MEXIQUE. M. ANDRIEUX, 1834: *Symblepharis helicophylla* Montag. gen nov, PC; *Braunia secunda* Br. et Sch., K (received in 1873). A large number of specimens also went to Delessert, herbarium at G, and the mosses were named by Cardot and published by Thériot in 1921; *Mielichhoferia omissa* Card. sp nov, PC.

Lasègue, 212.

Apollinaire-Marie, Frère (Nicolas Seiller, b 1867).

French missionary in Colombia whose specimens were distributed by Fr. Joseph Héribaud of the Institut des Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes at Clérmont-Ferrand. Specimens of bryophytes I have seen were collected from 1904 to 1907, but P received plants of his as late as 1947. Paris and Brotherus published, in 1906, 54 species of mosses, including four new species, three of which were described, and 19 hepatics, including one undescribed named by Stephani. Thériot and Brotherus listed 10 species and described two as new in 1907.

PC has specimens with written labels sent directly by Héribaud, and others acquired from the herbaria of Roland Bonaparte, Paris, Thériot, and Héribaud; *Lepidopilum Appollinairei* Paris sp nov; *Plagiochila rufivirens* Spr. US has specimens acquired with the herbarium of Arsène, with written labels: *Hedwigia ciliata* Ehrh. BM bought specimens from Reineck in 1911, the labels with the printed title PLANTAE COLUMBIANAE: *Plagiochila Funckiana* Steph. For Reineck distributions of doubtful authenticity, see under Arsène.

Fournier, 204; Ind. Herb.

Arbogast, G.

Curé of Ste-Marie at Madagascar, he collected there, partly with Capt. Chenagon, q.v., and sent specimens to P. Mosses were published by Renauld and Cardot in 1891 and 1905. Some were distributed, with meager data, in Renauld's exsiccata, Musci Mascareno-Madagascarienses: 57 *Campylopus Arbogasti* Ren. & Card., collected in 1890, FH.

Renauld, Prodr. Bryol. Madagascar, 3.

Arsène, Frère Gerfroy (Arsène Gustave Joseph Brouard, 1867-1938).

Lived in Mexico as a member of the Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes from 1906 to 1914, when the missionary orders were suppressed; he then moved to New Mexico. He and his colleagues made large collections of plants, especially in Mexico, which were sent to Héribaud in Clérmont-Ferrand, and sold by him to herbaria and to dealers, including E. M. Reineck and Otto Weigel, for the support of the mission. His collection of cryptogams was said to be the largest ever made in Mexico. At the time of his expulsion he had to abandon his herbarium, which was recovered in 1919 through the efforts of the United States government. Arsène then presented the 7891 specimens to US. In 1925, Thériot was asked to study the mosses in this herbarium, and published on them in Smithsonian Misc. Coll. in 1926, 1928, and 1931. Arsène's own specimens, largely from Puebla and Morelia, made some 160 taxa, of which about 30 were described as new. Thériot included specimens of Arsène's colleague, Brother Amable, who worked near Mexico City and sent Thériot almost as many species as Arsène, of which 20 were described as

new. There were also a few specimens of Brother Abbon, from Monterrey, and of Brother Nicolás from "San Antonio," apparently in Puebla. There are specimens of Amable at US, with both written labels (1589 *Campylopus Saint-Pierrei* Thér. sp nov, collected in 1926), and labels printed by US with the title PLANTS OF MEXICO (1724 *Campylopus angusti-alatus* Thér. sp nov). Also of Nicolás, with duplicated labels [10.075 *Cladonia pyxidata*; 5765 *Braunia secunda* (Hook.) B.S.G.]. At FH there are HERB. I. THÉRIOT labels of Amable (1685 *Mielichhoferia Saint-Pierrei* Thér., sp nov) and written labels of Nicolás (19 *Fissidens asplenioides* Sw.).

Beginning in 1927, US prepared and sold for the benefit of Arsène many duplicates of his Mexican mosses to, among other herbaria, BM, FH, K, NY, PC, and W, with the names given by Thériot. There are many in the Thériot herbarium at PC. The labels are the type printed by US for many of its specimens. The title, PLANTS OF MEXICO, and the locality, e.g., Vicinity of Morelia, State of Michoacán, and the collector's name are printed. The name, precise locality, altitude, field number, and date are written. 7858 *Fissidens Brouardii* Thér. sp nov, PC. At US there are also labels of Arsène and others with the title CRYPTOGAMIC COLLECTION OF BRO. G. ARSÈNE. Also the original herbarium labels with various multigraphed titles. Arsène's New Mexican mosses, identified by E. B. Bartram, are also at US, the labels titled PLANTS OF NEW MEXICO: 18890 *Fissidens viridulus* (Sw.) Wahl. They are also in the Bartram herbarium at FH: 18775 *Grimmia catalinensis* Bartr.

Of the collections sent to Europe before Arsène left Mexico, Héribaud sent a large group to Montpellier, others to other individuals; PC has mosses in the Bonaparte herbarium. At PC also there are 796 specimens of Arsène and Nicolás bought from Reineck in 1910 and 1911, and 1236 specimens of the same collectors and others bought from the same source in 1911 and 1912. In 1930, Arsène sent to P some 10,000 specimens collected by himself and others in all parts of the world, including Mexico and New Mexico. Labels on the majority of these have titles in multigraphed handwriting; many may be found among the common species *Braunia secunda* (Hook.) B.S.G. There is another kind of label in herbaria, which may be found in the same species, with the printed title PLANTAE MEXICANAE. Any specimen with that label should be treated with caution, for it may be one of the notorious spurious specimens which Paul Standley called attention to in Science **65**: 130-133. 1927. Standley described a lot of several thousand specimens of flowering plants which had come to US with a personal herbarium. Though purporting to be collected by Arsène and his colleagues (including Brothers Abbon, Adole, Agniel, and Nicolás), they had actually been assembled by an unscrupulous dealer from Mexican collections of Pringle, Cuban collections of Wright, California collections of C. F. Baker, and even collections from the Old World. There are mosses with this label in many herbaria, and probably in much of the literature. The labels are larger than usual, 13½ × 8½ cm, with a black line forming a border, and besides the title, both Puebla and Morelia are printed as locality, and both Nicolás and Arsène as collector; in each case one of these is struck out in ink. Similar labels are also known to have been issued with the names of Brother Apollinaire from Colombia and Brother Hioram from Puerto Rico. A comparison of accession books at BM with the dates of receipt stamped on certain specimens there shows that labels of this type were received in 1911 and 1914 from E. M. Reineck (1869-1931). See PLANTAE MEXICANAE,

Braunia Andrieuxii and PLANTAE COLUMBIANAE, Plagiochila Funckiana. According to C. V. Morton (in litt.), Standley attributed the fraudulent labels to Reineck.

Spurious specimens are not unknown in herbaria, among them in the collections of Reineck and Czermak and of Glaziou from Brazil, and of Pavon from Peru, but these were probably perpetrated by the collectors.

Barnhart.

Artaria, Ferdinando Augusto.

Prepared sets of mostly unnumbered bryophytes collected in the region of Como between 1896 and 1899. Specimens were received by the Bonaparte herbarium, now at PC, in 1905. At BM, FH, PC, and US, labels have the printed title FLORA ITALIAE SUPERIORIS; 21 *Andreaea Rothii* Web. & Mohr.

Asplund see Regnell.

Babington, Churchill (1821-1889).

British lichenologist, rector of Cockfield, who described lichens of Seeman's Voyage of the "Herald" and identified lichens for many collectors. His herbarium is at CGE. He distributed exotic lichens of various collectors; W accessioned a group of 65 in 1856. Labels have LICHENES . . . EX HERB. CHURCHILL BABINGTON; *Verr[ucaria] nitida* Ach. Tayl., collected at St. Helena by J. D. Hooker, PC. See another label under Spruce.

B. & B.

Bailey, Frederick Manson (1827-1915).

Emigrated from Britain to Australia in 1838 and became Colonial Botanist at Queensland in 1884, where he remained until his death. BM received specimens, including types, in 1897 and 1899; K had some 450 before 1900 and a large number later, of which duplicates were distributed titled BAILEY'S QUEENSLAND ALGAE; 222 *Sargassum scabripes* Ag., collected by E. Banfield in 1909, NY. At PC there are bryophytes collected by Bailey, with written labels, some by Brotherus; 116 *Plagiochila Dicksonii* Hook. f. & Taylor, no date.

B. & B.

Bailey, Jacob Whitman (1811-1857).

American algologist, Assistant Professor then Professor of Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy at West Point Military Academy from 1834 until his death. With W. H. Harvey he wrote the section on algae of the report of the Wilkes Expedition, q.v. His specialty was diatoms; the main collection of these is at FH. There are undated written labels in the Montagne herbarium at PC (*Dasya pedicillata*, Providence, Rhode Island) and algae are also reported in the Harvey herbarium at DBN. His labels are signed J. W. Bailey as are those of John William Bailey; their identities have been confused in literature.

Humphrey, 9-10; Taylor in Ewan, Botany U. S., 77.

Bailey, John William (1870-1933).

American bryologist, physician at Seattle, Washington. He published a number of papers of a semi-popular nature in The Bryologist from 1903 to

1933. His main moss herbarium is at WTU; there are also specimens at BM and US.

Barnhart.

Baker, Charles Fuller (1872-1927).

He was a member of the Alabama Biological Survey in 1897-1898; explored in Colombia and Nicaragua 1895-1899, and the latter again in 1903; botanist at the agricultural station in Cuba 1904-1907; curator of the botanical garden at Pará, Brazil, 1907-1908; professor of agronomy at the University of the Philippines from 1912 until his death. A prolific collector, he distributed specimens also from Wisconsin, Illinois, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and California (where he was professor of Botany at Pomona College 1903-1904, 1908-1912). Many labels cite co-collectors. His exotic bryophytes were determined by Brotherus (Nicaragua and Philippines), Kindberg (Colombia), and Cardot (Nevada), among others. He issued an exsiccata, Pacific Slope Bryophytes.

His herbarium of some 100,000 numbers is at POM, but most herbaria have representations. PLANTS OF PACIFIC CENTRAL AMERICA, NICARAGUA, 2503 *Hookeria nicaraguensis* Broth. sp nov, K; PLANTS OF SANTA MARIA, COLOMBIA, *Fissidens subradicans* Kindb. sp nov, FH; PLANTS OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, 3659 *Campylopus acutirameus* Thér. & Dix. sp nov, FH.

Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 154; Stevenson, Fungus Exs., 23; Thomas, Bot. Explor., 39; Who Was Who in Amer. 1: 36; Fl. Malesiana.

Balansa, Benjamin (1825-1891).

Native of Toulouse and registered as Gaspard Joseph Balansa, a name he never used, he travelled almost continuously from the age of 22, collecting plants for subscribers, until his death in Hanoi on 22 November 1891. He was in Algeria in 1847-1848, and again in 1850-1853 (during 1852 he collected with Ernest Cosson and H. de la Perraudière). He made three journeys to the "Orient," in 1854-1855 (Smyrna, Anatolia, Cilicia), in 1856 (Cappadocia), and 1857-1865 (during these years he also engaged in the drug business at Smyrna). In 1866 he was in Lazistan in the Caucasus, in 1867 in Morocco, and from 1868 to 1872 in New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands. He spent the years 1873-1877 and 1878-1884 in Paraguay; here he established a business in botanical essences which his son carried on after his departure. His last journeys were to Tonkin in Indochina, in 1885-1889 and 1890-1891.

Balansa's practice was to prepare sets of plants of each journey, arranged by tentatively assigned genera, with standard labels having printed titles such as B. BALANSA-PL. D'ALGÉRIE, or PL. D'ORIENT 1855. Numbers begin with 1 for each region, and are continuous for subsequent journeys there. Some sets have been fully studied, for example, the vascular plants from Asia Minor by Boissier, who received the principal set, and the cryptogams of Paraguay and New Caledonia, but for some others, new taxa have been published in lists only, or remain as manuscript names on labels.

The largest number of specimens is at G and P (over 18,000 including the principal set from 1868 onwards), but they exist in many herbaria (over 7000 at K). Some were distributed from Paris with labels titled NOUVELLE CALÉDONIE. M. BALANSA. 1868-1870 (*Frullania Balansae* Steph., PC). Mosses from Paraguay were named by Bescherelle with over 50 new taxa

(3656 *Fabronia Balansiana* Besch., Paraguay 1878-84, BM), by Carl Müller, and Husnot, hepatics by Stephani and Spruce, lichens by J. Müller Arg. Cryptogams from at least the last journey to Tonkin were unnumbered at Balansa's death and were prepared by Bescherelle, whose notes, drawings, and correspondence about them are in a portfolio at PC.

Astre, Vie de B. Balansa, 1947, 196 pp; Virville, 361, 365, 372; Stevenson, Fungus Exs., 28; Fl. Malesiana; Lynge has a list of lichens of Paraguay; Husnot published a list of bryophytes of Paraguay in Rev. Bryol. 14: 56-58. 1887.

Balbis see Bertero.

Baldacci, Antonio (1867-1950).

Italian, who collected in the Balkan countries from at least 1890 to 1902. K received specimens from Montenegro as early as 1890 and a total of 1978 before 1900. FLORA EXSICCATA CRNAEGORAE, *Cinclidotus aquaticus* B. & S., 1890, K. From 1894 to 1902 he made eight journeys designated on the labels ITER ALBANICUM, but collection was not confined to that country. Specimens of these were received at P from 1895 to 1904 through Drake del Castillo, whose own herbarium later came to P. 150 *Cinclidotus aquaticus*, Iter Albanicum Octavum, 1902, PC.

Baldwin, David Dwight (1831-1912).

A resident of Hawaii, his mosses are mostly at NY with labels PLANTAE HAWAIIENSES. 45 *Tayloria sandvicienses* (C. M.) Broth. sp nov. Emile Levier noted some 163 species of mosses collected by Baldwin, including 75 new, in his review of the Hawaiian moss flora in 1904, and distributed many specimens, determined by Brotherus, in BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER. *Fissidens Mannienses* C. M., PC. Hepatics were determined by Stephani, whose main herbarium is at G.

Barnhart.

Balfour, Isaac Bayley (1853-1922).

Professor of Botany at Glasgow and Oxford, then from 1888 to 1921 at Edinburgh. He was a member of an expedition sponsored by the Royal Society to observe the transit of Venus across the sun in 1874-1875. There were two parties; Balfour was at Rodriguez and Réunion ("Bourbon") islands, the Rev. Alfred Edwin Eaton (b 1844) on Kerguelen. Specimens were presented by the Royal Society to various herbaria; K had 818 plants collected by Balfour and many by Eaton; BM had 360 plants collected by Balfour in 1876 and other cryptogams in 1879, and 129 algae and lichens by Eaton. A large part of Balfour's own herbarium is at E. Results were published in Phil. Trans. in 1879, with 58 bryophytes by Mitten, 60 lichens by Crombie, 136 algae by Dickie and Reinsch.

Balfour also collected at Aden and the island of Socotra in 1880; the largest number of specimens is reported at K (741), others at BM, E, and OXF. The labels are signed "B.B."

Obituary in Kew Bull. 1923: 30-35; Fletcher and Brown, Royal Bot. Garden Edinburgh, 195-232.

Ball, John (1818-1889).

Member of the British government, alpinist, Fellow of the Linnean and

Royal Societies. He was a world traveller and collected plants in North Africa, the Near East ("Iter orientale"), South America, the Canary Islands, North America and much of Europe, from 1841 to 1882. He wrote books and articles on his botanical travels. With J. D. Hooker he travelled to Morocco in 1871 (see Journal of a Tour in Morocco, 1878). His large herbarium went partly to K and partly to E, but there are over 300 at BM and some 160 at OXF, and they are represented in many herbaria. Mitten determined the mosses at K: *Polytrichum aristaefolium* Mitt., Petropolis, Brazil, 1882.

Obituary in Jour. Bot. Lond. 28: 365-370. 1889; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1), 2-3; Clokie, 125.

Bang, Miguel (b 1853).

Son of a Danish clergyman living in Bolivia, he collected plants for sale from about 1883, especially from 1892 to 1894, for H. H. Rusby and N. L. Britton. There are over 2000 plants at US, NY, and F, as well as at many other herbaria. His flowering plants were described by Rusby, the far fewer cryptogams identified by E. G. Britton and others. Sets of specimens were distributed between 1890 and 1895 by N. L. Britton and Rusby from NY with the title PLANTAE BOLIVIANAE A MIGUEL BANG LECTAE. EX HERBARIO COLLEGII COLUMBIAE; 1854 *Sphagnum medium* Limpricht, FH. Stevenson says there were about 50 lichens. Specimens were also distributed by US with typed labels: *Frullania atrata* (Swartz) Dum., W.

Stevenson, Fungus Exs., 31-32.

Banfield see Bailey.

Barker-Webb see Webb.

Barnes, Charles Reid (1858-1910).

University professor of botany at Wisconsin, later at Chicago, editor of Botanical Gazette, author of Analytical Keys to the Genera and Species of North American Mosses, 1896. He collected with W. J. G. Land in Mexico in 1906 and 1908. Cardot published on the mosses in 1910, describing 10 new taxa and the new genus *Barnesia.* Specimens were deposited at NY, F, and in the herbarium of Cardot (PC). In the Thériot herbarium at PC, 226 *Barnesia tortelloides* Card., gen & sp nov, collected in 1908. At FH there are labels from Cardot: *Morinia trichostomatoides* (Besch.) Card. New hepatics were described by Evans and are in his herbarium at Y, and elsewere; 192 *Asterella versicolor* Evans sp nov, US.

Obituary in Bryologist 13: 66-67. 1910, portr., bibliog.; Humphrey, 18-19.

Barrau see Bory.

Barter, Charles (d 1859).

A Kew gardener, who collected in Nigeria and Sierra Leone, West Africa, in 1857-1858. His 3444 specimens were sent to W. J. Hooker at K, who forwarded the cryptogams to specialists. Mitten published the bryophytes in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. in 1862. There are specimens in the Mitten herbarium at NY, the labels written by Mitten: 1420 *Stereophyllum rivularis* Mitt., Niger Exp., Africa, 1858; *Anthoceros decurvans* M., Niger. Also

specimens in the Stephani herbaria: *Plagiochila Barteri* Mitten, FH.
B. & B.

Barthe

Physician on the French ship "la Sybille" on a voyage of circa 1855-1856, from which P received 693 specimens in 1857. Labels were prepared with printed titles, dated 1857: *Anthoceros laevis* var *manillana* G., Manille; *Sphagnum leptocladum* Besch. sp nov, Manche de Tartarie (coast of Manchuria); both at PC.
Fl. Malesiana.

Bartlett, Harley Harris (1886-1961).

He made numerous expeditions as botanist for the U. S. Rubber Company, to Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, Taiwan, the Philippines, Asia, and Australia. Many of his specimens were collected by or with others. His herbarium of some 60,000 specimens, largely unworked at his death, is at MICH, from which duplicates have been distributed. PLANTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI, 17836 *Ceramium nitens* (C. Ag.) J. Ag., collected in 1941, FH; PLANTS OF BRITISH HONDURAS, 12973 *Campylopus Bartletti* Bartr., sp nov, collected 1931, US. Specimens were also distributed from the University of the Philippines (13310 *Aerobryum scariosa* Bartr. sp nov, FH, US).

With Carl Downey LaRue (1888-1955) and native collectors he assembled a collection of Sumatra specimens in 1918 which were distributed in sets of some 500 numbers by E. D. Merrill at Manila. The bryophytes were determined by Brotherus: SUMATRA PLANTS, 509 *Leucobryum javense* (Brid.) Mitt., received at K in 1921. Other Sumatra collections were made by and for Bartlett in 1926, 1927, and 1928, with bryophytes determined and published by Evans and by Dixon.

Obituary in Bull. Torrey Club 88: 47-62. 1961, portr. and bibliog.; Fl. Malesiana.

Beaupertuis.

Collected at Guadeloupe circa 1839; 186 plants were received at P in that year. Gottsche studied the hepatics there and described at least one new species, *Lejeunia glaucophylla*. Specimens at PC have a small printed slip attached, GUADELOUPE. M. BEAUPERTUIS. 1839: 229 *Plagiochila laxa* Ldbg., identified by Gottsche.
Urban, Symb. Antill., 20.

Beccari, Odoardo (1843-1920).

Botanist of Florence, director of the botanic garden and herbarium there from 1876. He travelled frequently to the Indonesian region from 1865 to 1878, and also to Ethiopia (1870) and New Zealand and Tasmania (1878). He presented some 13,000 specimens to FI, including 3500 cryptogams, the largest number from Borneo. There are large collections at K (3428 plants of all classes), P (1583), W (1147), and BM. Cryptogams of Malaysia were sent to specialists by Emile Levier, lichens to Krempelhuber, hepatics to De Notaris, mosses to C. Müller, Hampe, and Geheeb. Most new taxa were published in Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. Labels have printed or written titles, O. BECCARI, PIANTE SUMATRANAE (or BORNEENSES, etc.): 80 *Leucobryum falcatum* C. Müll., K; 89 *Holomitrium Singalanganum* Geheeb sp nov,

FH (Fleischer); 1385 *Leucophanes Beccari* Levier sp nov, FH (Fleischer). Brotherus published on the mosses in the herbarium of the Bureau of Science in Manila in 1910, and duplicates were distributed: *Hookeriopsis gemidens* Broth. sp nov, US.

Obituaries in Webbia 5: 295-354. 1921, portr., bibliog. and Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. 28: 1-35. 1921, portr.; Fl. Malesiana.

Beck von Mannagetta, Günther (1856-1931).

Professor of Botany at Charles University, Prague, he collected in Jugoslavia from 1885 to at least 1888 and distributed three centuries ("series") of PLANTAE BOSNIAE ET HERZOGOVINAE from 1894 to 1898. Cryptogams at W have labels with the series number but no serial numbers and were probably not part of the exsiccata: *Cinclidotus aquaticus* Br. Eur. W also has lichens from Greece, received in 1932. His herbarium of 30,000 specimens is at PRC; the exsiccata in many herbaria.

Clokie; Ind. Herb.

Becker, Hermann Franz (1838-1917).

Physician, algologist, who moved to Capetown, South Africa, in 1870. PC purchased from the dealer Leonhardt in 1904 specimens with printed labels of two kinds: ALGAE MARINAE AFRICA AUSTRALIS, THE KOWIE (*Phaeocarpus echinatus* Suhr), and EX HERB. DR. H. BECKER (*Dicurella fragilis* J. Ag.). W received 38 numbers of Cape Algae in 1894; B acquired some in 1911.

B. & B.

Beckett, Thomas W. Naylor (1838-1906). Also, Naylor-Beckett

Although collections are cited from Ceylon (1882-1883) and from the Himalayas and Tahiti (c 1900), his important collections of bryophytes are from the vicinity of Christchurch, New Zealand, where he lived from at least 1887 to his death. His herbarium was presented to the Canterbury Museum at Christchurch (CANTY). K and US have labels of MUSCI NOVAE ZEALANDIAE (*Andreaea aquatica* C. M. sp nov) and K has MOSSES OF WESTLAND, NEW ZEALAND (959 *Campylopus introflexus* Hedw.), both received in 1904. PC has specimens with various labels, and also those issued in BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER (2128 *Plagiochila deltoidea* Lndbg.). Among other herbaria reporting specimens, C has over 400 bryophytes and NY accessioned 83 bryophytes in 1906. Not all the specimens were collected by Beckett.

Obituary in Bryologist 11: 38. 1908; portr. in New Zeal. Jour. Bot. 9: 740. 1971; herb. in New Zeal. Jour. Bot. 9: 705. 1971.

Beddome, Richard Henry (1830-1911).

Officer in the British army, he went to India in 1848 and was in the forestry department at Madras from 1857 to 1882. He published several books on the Indian flora, notably on the ferns. BM has his original herbarium and types of ferns, as well as 58 mosses received in 1887; there are others at K. Mosses were studied by Mitten and are at NY with written labels: *Isopterygium assamicum* Mitt., Nilgiri Mountains.

B. & B.; Stafleu, Taxon, Lit., 24.

Beechey, Frederick William (1796-1856).

Captain of the "Blossom," sent to Bering Strait in 1825 to be ready to meet, should they succeed in traversing a Northwest Passage, the expeditions of Franklin (see under Richardson) and Parry (q.v.). The voyage occupied the years 1825 to 1828. During 1825 collections were made in Chile, in 1826 on Tahiti and Hawaii ("Oahu"), in 1827 China, Okinawa ("Loo Choo"), California, and Mexico, in 1828 Chile and again Mexico. The chief collector was the surgeon Alexander Collie (d 1835); a lesser amount was collected by George Tradescant Lay (d 1845). Specimens went to Hooker at Kew and the botany of the voyage was published by Hooker and Arnott from 1830 to 1841 (see Stafleu for exact dates of parts). BM received from the Admiralty in 1856 some 825 specimens. Hooker sent a large number to Robert Brown and to Lambert; the former are now at BM, the latter at G. Specimens of lichens, hepatics, and mosses in the Taylor herbarium at FH have meager data which can usually be supplemented by Hooker and Arnott's descriptions; the collector is given merely as "Beechy." *Lecanora saxicola* Ach., Monterey, California; *Lophocolea Beechyana*, Oahu; *Hookeria mnioides* Tayl., Oahu. Apparently specimens at BM, K, and OXF are labelled with the name of the actual collector.

Lasègue, 84-85; Miller in Taxon **19**: 514. 1970; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 217.

Bélanger, Charles Paulus (1805-1881).

During 1825-1826 he made an overland journey to Pondicherry, India, where the French government had directed him to form a botanical garden. From there he made excursions to the East Indies in 1827, and returned to France by a long voyage via the French islands in the Indian Ocean and the Cape during 1828-1829. He was director of the botanical garden at St.-Pierre, Martinique, from 1853 until his death. There are large collections from all these places at G, including the originals of 1825-1829; P accessioned 1000 plants of Persia and the East Indies in 1863 and the main collections of Martinique from Bélanger from 1859 to 1862 and from Fournier in 1885. Bélanger published Voyage aux Indes-Orientales in parts, the cryptogams by himself and Bory de St. Vincent in 1833-1834.

In the Montagne herbarium at PC there are labels with HERBIER DES ANTILLES . . BELANGER, MARTINIQUE: 670 *Sargassum filipendula* Ag., collected in 1853. Also written labels: *Aneura pinnatifida* Nees.

Lasègue, 150-153; Urban, Symb. Antill., 20; Fl. Malesiana; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 25.

Bell, William (1833-1916).

At one time employed by the botanical garden at Edinburgh, later head gardener at Saharanpur, India, then a resident of New Zealand. He collected lichens and bryophytes, now at E, in India during 1863-1865, Malaysia and Singapore in 1863, Gibraltar in 1868. Bryophytes of India were described by Mitten and by Dixon. Bryophytes of New Zealand were studied by Brotherus. There are labels in several herbaria titled EX HERB. V. F. BROTHERUS: *Daltonia straminea* Mitt., New Zealand, Stewart's Island, 1/1889 (this is the single species of the new genus *Bellia*, published by Brotherus in 1907); *Fissidens asplenioides* Hedw., New Zealand, 1892, PC.

B. & B.

Bequaert, Joseph Charles Corneille (b 1886).

Belgian entomologist who made expeditions to the Congo on behalf of the Belgian government in 1910-1912 and 1913-1915. His mosses were published by R. Naveau in 1927, with some 46 new taxa, and by Dixon and Thériot in 1942. They were issued with labels titled HERBARIUM R. NAVEAU ANTWERPEN: *Brachymenium stenotheca* Dixon sp nov, collected in 1914, BM.

He came to the United States and was at the American Museum of Natural History from 1917 to 1922, then at the Harvard Medical School until his retirement. In 1926-1927 he was a member of the expedition to Africa of the Harvard Institute of Tropical Biology and Medicine, as was David Linder, q.v., and also made subsequent trips to Africa. Some of Bequaert's cryptogams were prepared with Farlow Herbarium labels; 3 *Fissidens serrulatus* Brid., Teneriffe, 1926, determined by Thériot, FH. Others have Arnold Arboretum labels: 110 *Campylopus Bequaertii* Bartr. sp nov, Liberia, 1943-1944, FH.

Amer. Men. Sci., 1944.

Berendt, C. H.

Physician, member of a small German community living at Mirador, Mexico, near Vera Cruz. In a letter to Sullivant written from Providence, Rhode Island, 23 Jan 1865, he describes Mirador as a large sugar estate near the foot of the volcano of Orizaba, occupied by men interested in natural science, among whom he names Drs Sartorius and Sumichrast, qq.v. They had sent vascular plants to Germany and zoological specimens to the Smithsonian Institution. Forced to leave Mexico by the "French intervention," he proposed to send mosses to Sullivant. A year later he did send mosses, and sent ferns to D. C. Eaton and flowering plants to Asa Gray (*Berendtia*, gen nov). Labels in the Sullivant herbarium at FH have in stamp BERENDT, MEXICO, HERB. SULLIVANT. Many are identified only to genus: 1 *Sphagnum* near *longicollis*, collected by Berendt, Nov 1861; *Fimbriaria elegans*, Orizaba, collected by Mateo Botteri, no date. In the Farlow library there is an album of drawings prepared for Sullivant by A. Schrader of 107 of the Berendt specimens.

Rodgers, Noble Fellow, 261.

Berggren, Sven (1837-1917).

Swedish botanist, docent, later Professor of Botany at Uppsala from 1878 and Professor at Lund from 1883 until his retirement in 1902. He was on polar voyages under A. E. Nordenskiöld to Spitsbergen in 1868 and to Greenland in 1870, issued an exsiccata Plantae in Itineribus Suecorum Polaribus in 1874, and an essay on the bryophytes of these regions in 1876.

From 1873 to 1875 he collected in New Zealand, Australia, Hawaii, and California, and brought back large numbers of algae and bryophytes. He offered for sale sets of 50-160 marine algae of New Zealand named by J. Agardh, in 1877 (BM purchased 75 in 1879). Nordstedt described the freshwater algae of New Zealand and Hawaii in 1878 and 1890 (BM received 58 in 1889), Hellbom the New Zealand lichens in 1896. The New Zealand bryophytes numbered over 3000 specimens and were described by Berggren in 1898 and by Dixon and Bartram in 1927 (W acquired 147 in 1927 and later 190 from LD; there are some 1600 at C). Berggren's personal herbarium is at LD; there are duplicates in many herbaria. Bryophyte labels have

printed titles: FLORA AUSTRALIENSIS, 140 *Campylopus bicolor* (Hornsch.) Hook. f & W., FH; MUSCI NOVAE ZELANDIAE, 722a *Andreaea acutifolia* Hook., US; INS. AUSTR. NOVAE ZELANDIAE, 3120 *Plagiochila Stephensoniana* Mitt., FH; INS. BOR. NOVAE ZELANDIAE, 3954 *Plagiochila fuscella* Tayl., CGE.

Obituary in Bot. Notiser **1917**: 205-206, portr.; Fries, Hist. Bot. Sweden, 47, 52.

Bernier see Boivin.

Bernoulli, Carl Gustav (1834-1878).

Collected in Guatemala, partly with Richard Cario, from 1861 to his death. K received Bernoulli specimens from 1868 to 1872, and 755 of Bernoulli and Cario in 1885. Bernoulli's original herbarium is at BAS. B had specimens with bryophytes of Bernoulli and Cario with the title HERBARIUM GUATEMALENSE, and Herbarium offered in 1911 a set of five fascicles of Guatemalan cryptogams dated 1866-1878. C. Müller published on 62 species of bryophytes in 1897. PC has labels EX MUSEO BEROLINENSE: *Grimmia Bernoullii* C. Müll., Bernoulli and Cario, no date or number. BM has specimens from Schimper: *Polytrichum schistocalyx* C. M., collected in 1866.

Ind. Herb.

Bertero, Carlo Giuseppe L. (1789-1831).

Italian physician, pupil in botany of Giovanni Balbis (1765-1831). He practiced medicine and collected plants in the West Indies (Guadeloupe, St. Thomas, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Puerto Rico) from 1816 to 1820, then in Colombia for a year. After a period in Europe, he returned to America and lived in Chile from 1827 to 1830. In the latter year he made an expedition to Juan Fernandez and Tahiti, and was lost in a shipwreck in 1831. His collections from the first period, in the West Indies, were distributed to subscribers by Balbis. On labels the name Balbis is often the only one, as in the Montagne herbarium at PC; *Sargassum virgatum* Agardh, Antilles, cl Balbis. Also in the Montagne herbarium are specimens identified by De Notaris: *Pilotrichum flagelliferum* Brid. Sto Domingo, Balbis. The original collections and a manuscript index are at TO, but there are also large numbers at G, as well as at P.

Many plants of the second period came to Delessert; the originals of these are at G and P (1078 received from Delessert in 1834). Some were sold by Bertero's heirs to the proprietors of Unio itineraria, q.v., at Esslingen and were distributed by them with labels HERBAR. BERTERO UNIO ITINER., 1835 [sic] VALPARAISO, CHILE. Cryptogams from this period were studied by several workers, including Montagne (1835), Mitten (1869), and Cardot and Thériot (1921, on specimens at G). PC has labels of Montagne (*Plagiochila Berteroana* Mihi, Juan Fernandez; *Hypnum taxarium* Schwaegr., Chile), of Cardot (1562 *Rhacopilum fernandezianum* sp nov), and also some of what appear to be the original written labels, partly identified (*Jungermannia*, Quillota, 1830).

Urban, Symb. Antill., 21-22; Turrill, Kew Bull. **1920**: 60; Stearn, Jour. Arnold Arb. **46**: 265. 1965; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 31.

Berthelot see Webb.

Beyrich, Heinrich Carl (1796-1834).

Prussian, who collected for his government in Brazil in 1822-1823 and in the eastern United States, particularly Georgia, the Carolinas, and Maryland, in 1833. In the autumn of 1833 he joined a United States military expedition to the territory west of the Mississippi river; he died of cholera at Fort Gibson, now in eastern Oklahoma, in Sep 1834. Specimens from both countries went to B; they are reported at several other herbaria. Hampe published mosses of the United States in 1837 (see *Sporledera Beyrichiana* gen et sp nov) and 1839 (74 species, 3 new, including *Leskea Beyrichii*). Hampe's herbarium is at BM and has specimens from Brazil as well: *Polytrichum appressum* Schw., Brasilia, Beyrich.

Lasègue, 466-467, 482; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1): 6-7.

Bigelow see U. S. Pacific Railroad Surveys.

Billet, Albert.

French physician, who spent the years 1891-1892 in north Vietnam ("Tonkin"). Bescherelle published a list of bryophytes, including two new mosses, in 1898. At PC, handwritten labels; 7 *Bryum Billetii* sp nov, collected Jan 1892.

Bescherelle in Rev. Bryol. **25**: 73-75. 1898; Billet in Bull. Sci. France Belgique 28, 1896-1898 (non vidi).

Bischoff (no prenom) see Unio itineraria.

Bischoff, F. see Dall.

Boivin, Louis Hyacinthe (1808-1852).

Made a voyage along the east coast of Africa and the adjoining islands in 1847-1852, during which he collected plants, including algae, lichens, and bryophytes, at Madagascar, the Comores Islands, Réunion, and Mauritius. He collected some 5000 numbers with many duplicates, in part with Charles Bernier (1802-1858), director of the botanical garden at Réunion. His original herbarium is at P, other collections at B, BM (from Bescherelle), G, K, and W. Stephani described new hepatics and Bescherelle new mosses. Specimens at PC have labels HERB. MUS. PARIS (name of island) VOYAGE DE M. BOIVIN 1847-1852: *Pannaria erythrocarpa* Del., Réunion; *Leucobryum Boivinianum* Besch., Madagascar.

Obituary and description of herbarium in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 1: 225-239, 1854.

Bojer see Sieber.

Bolander, Henry Nicholas (1831-1897).

After a period with Lesquereux in Ohio, he was botanist with the California State Geological Survey from 1864 to 1873, and was Superintendent of Education for California from c 1866. He made large collections there; the number of species of mosses is said to exceed those of all earlier collectors combined. Most of his plants went to Gray at Harvard. The mosses were studied by Sullivant, with those of William Henry Brewer, q.v., Bolander's predecessor on the Geological Survey; new species were published by Lesquereux in 1865 (*Hypnum Bolanderi*, *Hypnum Brewerianum*). Speci-

mens were included in Sullivant and Lesquereux's exsiccata Musci Boreali-americani: 399 *Alsia longipes* sp nov.

There are specimens in many herbaria. Bolander issued many with labels titled PLANTAE CALIFORNICAE: *Braunia Californica* Lesq. sp nov, US. Others were distributed by US: 15 *Amphidium Californicum* L. & J., FH; 376 *Orthotrichum Kingianum* Lesq., det. E. G. Britton, NY; *Sphagnum Bolanderi* Warnst. sp nov, det. Warnstorf, US. There are lichens at FH.

Obituary in Erythea 6: 100-107. 1898; Thomas, Bot. Explor., 41; Rudolph in Ewan, Botany U.S., 92.

Bon, Henri François (1844-1894). "R. P. Bon"

French missionary in Indochina from 1869; in Tonkin (Vietnam) from 1871. The Paris Museum received over 5000 plants from 1886 until his death, and his personal herbarium in 1895; both the Museum and Bescherelle distributed specimens now in many herbaria including BM, E, NY. Bescherelle described many new mosses in a series of articles from 1887 to 1898. What appear to be the original handwritten labels at PC have names filled in by Bescherelle: 3809 *Desmatodon Tonkinensis* Besch. Also, specimens mostly unnamed with the printed title HERBARIUM MISSIONIS TUNQUINI OCCIDENTALIS, signed by Bon (see in *Dumortiera hirsuta* Schw.). There are others with the printed title R. P. BON-PLANTES DU TONKIN: 3575 *Isopterygium Macoense* Besch., received by the Bonaparte herbarium in 1904. The HERB. MUS. PARIS labels have PLANTES DU TONKIN MÉRIDIONAL., LE R. P. BON, 1883-1891: *Desmatodon Tonkinensis* Besch.

Fournier, 129-130.

Bonati, Gustav Henri (1873-1927).

Born in Strasbourg, he practiced as a pharmacist at Lure, France. He amassed a herbarium of exotic vascular plants, but did not himself travel. He distributed plants of New Caledonia collected by Isadore Franc, q.v., which included some cryptogams: PLANTS OF NEW CALEDONIA, EX HERB. G. BONATI, 596 *Nitella conglobata* A. Br., US. [Thériot, who described and distributed most of Franc's mosses, named one *Funaria* (*Entosthodon*) *Bonati.*] He was also concerned with the distribution of specimens from Yunnan, China, collected by the Rev. Père Édouard Ernest Maire (b 1848), who went to Yunnan as a missionary in 1872 (Fournier, 103). Thériot described new mosses of Maire in 1925; see *Mnium Yunnanensis* sp nov. Maire's herbarium of 8000 specimens was offered for sale in Herbarium 28: 259, 1912.

Obituaries in Bull. Soc. Bot. Genève sér. 2, 19: 366-368. 1927 and Monde des Plantes sér. 3, 28, no 50-165, p 1-2. Mars-Avr 1927.

"Bonite" voyage see Gaudichaud.

Bonpland, Aimé Jacques Alexandre (1773-1858). Born **Goujaud**

Trained as a naval physician, he met Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) in Paris and joined him in their famous journey to South America and Mexico, 1799-1804, from which they brought back some 6200 species of plants. He was given a pension by Napoleon and became in 1808 director of the garden of the Empress Josephine at Malmaison. After Josephine's divorce, he returned to South America in 1816. He practiced medicine and agriculture in Paraguay and Uruguay until his death. His own

herbarium of 880 specimens went to P in 1833. The herbarium of Humboldt and Bonpland is at P and B. W. J. Hooker published on the Musci and Hepaticae in 1816 (*Gymnostomum Bonplandii*). The hepatics at P were studied by Gottsche and published in 1858 (*Plagiochila Bonplandii*). Specimens were prepared at P with labels titled HERBIER DE L'AMÉRIQUE ÉQUATORIALE, DONNÉ PAR M. A. BONPLAND: 30 *Plagiochila aequatorialis* G.; *Harrisonia secunda* Spreng. There are algae at P. Duplicates or fragments of mosses are in several herbaria: *Polytrichum gracile* Menzies, at BM from Hampe; *Gymnostomum Bonplandii* Hooker, at FH from T. Taylor; *Plagiochila Bonplandi* G., Bolivia, FH.

Virville, 367-370; Urban, Symb. Antill., 24-25; for further references see Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 45, 223.

Borchers see Philippi.

Børgesen, Frederik Christian Emil (1866-1956).

Danish marine algologist who made many expeditions, especially to the Canaries, Faeroes, India, and the Virgin Islands from 1895 to 1928. Original herbarium at C, but there are lichens and bryophytes in several herbaria, including BM, FH, PC, NY, as well as algae, many of which are types. Specimens were distributed with labels having descriptive titles: ALGAE MARINAE CANARIENSES, ALGAE MARINAE FAEROENSES, ALGAE MARINAE EX INSULIS DANICUS INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS, and others. Labels include year date, sometimes month and day, and sometimes number. 3995 *Caulacanthus ustulatus* Kütz., Gran Canaria, 1921, PC. There are also labels of cryptogams issued by the Botanical Museum at C: DR. F. BØRGESEN: PLANTAE CANARIENSES, 605 *Neckera intermedia* Brid., det. Brotherus, FH.

Ind. Herb. for dates of expeditions; Stafleu in Taxon **19**: 641. 1970 for exact dates of Børgesen's publications.

Bornmüller, Joseph Friedrich Nicolaus (1862-1948).

German, who made many trips to the Near East (Turkey, Syria, Greece), and also to North Africa, the Canaries and Madeira, from 1886 to 1933, collecting plants by subscription. He was sometimes accompanied by others, including P. Sintenis, q.v., and he also distributed specimens collected by others. Specimens collected in Brazil in 1903-1907, which have been wrongly attributed to him, were made by his brother Alfred Bornmüller and distributed by Emile Levier. Bornmüller published a number of articles on his collections, as did Schiffner on the mosses and Steiner on the lichens. His original herbarium is at JE, but most herbaria have representatives — some 4000 were reported at B, over 2000 at BM, and at least 1500 at P.

Labels have titles which show the region and the date of the expedition; some are all printed, some have the title only printed, a few are handwritten; new taxa are not described. ITER PERSICO–TURCICUM 1892-1893, 4456 *Tortula Bornmülleri* Schiffn. sp nov, PC. PLANTAE EXSICC. CANARIENSES 1901, 3375 *Isothecium Bornmülleri* Schiffn. sp nov, PC.

Wagenitz in Willdenowia **2**: 343-360. 1960 has portrait, handwriting, itineraries, and extensive bibliography; Lynge lists lichens of the Canaries.

Bory de St. Vincent, Jean Baptiste Geneviève Marcellin (1778-1846).

French officer, voyager, and botanist (algologist), his first expedition was

under Capt. Baudin in 1801-1802 to the Canaries, Mauritius, Réunion, and Madagascar. He wrote the botanical report which was published in 1804; in the Montagne herbarium at PC and in the Taylor herbarium at FH, *Fimbriaria Boryana* Montg., Bourbon, Coll. Bory. On his return to France, he took part in the military campaigns of Napoleon, and after Waterloo spent four years in exile in Belgium. Returned to France in 1819, he prepared the botanical report of the expedition of the "Coquille," under Dumont D'Urville, q.v., then became director of the famous Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, published from 1822 to 1831. In 1828-1829 he was leader of a scientific expedition to the Pelopponese and the Greek Islands, collected with the botanist Despréaux, and edited the botanical report. The cryptogams, by Bory and Chaubard, formed part of volume 3(2), 1832, and included 22 mosses, 25 hepatics, 57 lichens, and 92 algae; see 1442 *Sargassum salicifolium* Bory. The specimens at P, 1090 accessioned in 1836, are listed as of Chaubard and Bory. In 1839 Bory was appointed president of a "Commission pour l'exploration botanique de l'Algérie." With Durieu de Maissoneuve, q.v., the chief botanist, Barrau, and Bové, q.v., Bory collected in Algeria from 1840 to 1842. Durieu continued to collect until 1844, and edited the report, of which the cryptogams, exclusive of fungi, were by Bory and Montagne.

Bory's original specimens are reported to be at P, PC, and G. At PC there are printed titles on labels HERB. MUS. PARIS . . COLLECT. BORY ST. VINCENT. DONNÉ PAR M. G. THURET. 1847, but most of these were collected by others. The Algerian specimens were prepared at P with labels HERB. MUS. PARIS . . . HERBIER DE LA COMMISSION SCIENTIFIC DE L'ALGÉRIE. RECUEILLI PAR LES SOINS DE M. DURIEU. 1840-1844. There are no collectors' names. *Sphaerococcus heredia*, collected in 1840.

Lasègue, 112-116, 173; Virville 345, 358, 361, 363, 374.

Bourgeau, Eugène (1813-1877).

Savoyard, student of botany under Seringe at Toulon, later curator of P. B. Webb's herbarium at Paris, he is chiefly known for his collections made on expeditions financed by subscriptions. Under the sponsorship of Cosson's Association française d'Exploration, he made two voyages to the Canaries, 1845-1846 and 1855 (specimen numbers 1-1600), nine expeditions to Spain between 1847 and 1864 (numbers 1-2725), one each to Corsica, 1848, and Algeria, 1856. He collected in North America, sponsored by Hooker, on the Palliser expedition of 1857-1859; in Asia Minor, partly for Boissier, in 1860, 1862, and 1866; in Nice, 1861, and Mexico, 1865-1866, for the Paris Museum. There are over 18,000 specimens at P, and large numbers at BM, G, K, and elsewhere. The following sets contain cryptogams:

E. BOURGEAU, PLANTAE CANARIENSES, collected in 1845-1846. Issued in two series in 1846 and 1847. Labels in facsimile handwriting: 42 *Parmelia plumbea* Ach., BM; 292 *Anthoceros punctatus* var *multifidus*, with reference to Phytog. canar., OXF, PC. E. BOURGEAU, PL. CANARIENSES (EX ITINERE SECUNDO) 1855, issued in 1856. Labels printed: 1592 *Jungermannia inflata* Huds., G, PC. There are written labels of Montagne at PC (*Sargassum diversifolium* var *angustifolium* Montg.) and of Mitten at NY (*Hypnum canariense* Mitt.)

E. BOURGEAU, PL. D'ESPAGNE, 1849. Labels printed: 515 *Jania rubens* Lamx., Cadiz, G.

PALLISER'S BRIT. N. AM. EXPL. EXPEDITION, collected in 1857-1859. W. J. Hooker arranged for Bourgeau to be named botanist on John Palliser's exploration of the Canadian territory between parallels 49° and 50° north latitude and 100° and 115° west longitude to determine the international boundary; for another segment of the boundary survey, see Lyall. Bourgeau was on only the first part of the expedition (which continued through 1861); he collected from Lake Superior through Manitoba and Saskatchewan to the Rocky Mountains of Alberta. He described the route in Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond. 4: 1-16. 1860; Palliser's journal was published in 1863. The specimens were named and distributed by botanists at K; Raymond says there were about 1200 species. Specimens were accessioned at P in 1860 and at W in 1862. The labels are unnumbered, with printed title, general locality, collector, and year of collection: *Cladonia pyxidata* Hoffm.; *Bryum arcticum* Brown, FH, PC. Slight differences in printing indicate that there were at least three distributions prepared. FH has a folder of 65 specimens of Musci, some of which have what appear to be the original labels, with more data. There are written labels also at K.

HERB. MUS. PARIS HERBIER DE LA COMMISSION SCIENTIFIQUE DU MEXIQUE RECUEILLI PAR M. BOURGEAU, 1865-1866. Specimens were received at K in 1873. The name, authority, date, and number are in Bescherelle's writing: 1332 *Neckera orthorhynchia* Besch., PC; *Barbula graciliformis* Sch., K. The published results of the voyage included cryptogams by Nylander and Bescherelle published in 1872; in the same year, Bescherelle's section on Musci was published in Mém. Soc. Nat. Cherbourg, of which an extract exists that apparently pre-dates the journal. Both W. P. Schimper and E. Hampe had earlier identified mosses; Bescherelle adopted these names and provided descriptions. There are some 75 species, of which 33 are new. Both BM and PC have untitled handwritten labels of Bescherelle, with name and authority followed by "Bourg. Mex." and the number: *Neckera orthorhynchia* Sch., BM.

Raymond in Colloques Internat. Centre Nat. Recherche Sci. 63: 189-191; Bull. Soc. Bot. France 13: 50-55. 1866; Palliser in DNB.

Bové, Nicolas (1802-1841).

A gardener at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris, he went to Cairo in 1829 as director of the gardens of Ibrahim Pasha; he travelled and collected in 1829-1830 in Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula, and in 1831-1832 in the Sinai, Palestine, and Syria. P accessioned plants (467) from these regions in 1833, and E from Egypt in the same year. Decaisne published Bové's phanerogams as Florula Sinaica in 1834. Bové's original herbarium is at BR. There are algae in the Montagne herbarium at PC: *Sargassum acinaria* Ag. (*S. angustifolium* Montg.), in mari rubro, Suez.

In 1837 he went to Algeria, from which 420 specimens were added to the herbarium at P in 1838, prepared with printed labels, untitled: *Scyphorus caespitosus*, Alger, Bové. From 1840 until his death he was a member of a government mission under Durieu de Maissoneuve, q.v.

Lasègue, 119-121; Virville, 354.

Bowie see Cunningham.

Brackenridge see Wilkes Expedition.

Brandegee, Townsend Stith (1843-1925).

After graduation from Yale, he went to Colorado as a civil engineer and collected plants there from 1871 to 1878. He joined the Geological Survey of the Territories under F. V. Hayden in 1875. (For another collector on the Hayden Survey see J. M. Coulter.) Cryptogams of the Hayden Survey were published by Lesquereux, Tuckerman, and Willey in 1873. On labels, it is impossible to distinguish Brandegee's collections with the Survey from those he made on his own. A typical label has MOSSES OF SOUTHERN COLORADO. COLLECTED MOSTLY WITHIN 100 MILES OF CANYON CITY BY T. S. BRANDEGEE, 1874-1878: *Tayloria splachnoides* (Schleich.), NY. Mosses were distributed by NY from the Austin herbarium: *Tayloria serrata* Hook., collected in Colorado in 1875. There are many lichens from various expeditions in the Tuckerman herbarium at FH; *Lecidea Brandegei* Tuck. sp nov, Colorado, 1880.

Brandegee spent the rest of his life in California. He married Katharine Layne Curran Brandegee (1844-1920) who was also a botanist, Curator of Botany at the California Academy of Science at San Francisco from 1883 to 1894. They lived for a time in San Diego, and moved to Berkeley in 1906, where Brandegee was Honorary Curator of the herbarium at UC. Their collections are there, but there are many specimens at US and most other large American herbaria.

Setchell, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. **13**: 155-178. 1926, portraits; Humphrey 37-38; on the Brandegee herbaria see Ewan, Amer. Midl. Nat. **27**: 772-789. 1942.

Brass, Leonard John (1900-1971).

Cattle rancher in Queensland, Australia, he made collections on expeditions sponsored by the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, the American Museum of Natural History, the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Hawaii, and the New York Botanical Garden. His most extensive collections were in New Guinea for the Arnold Arboretum in 1925-1926, and for the American Museum of Natural History on six expeditions led by Richard Archbold from 1933 to 1959. Collections of the Archbold expeditions are at A, FH, GH, L, NY, and US; mosses were described by E. B. Bartram: 10202 *Holomitrium austro-alpinum* Bartr. sp nov, collected in Dutch New Guinea in 1938 by Brass and E. Meyer-Drees, FH (Bartram); 29894 *Campylopus crispifolius* Bartr. sp nov, 6th Archbold Expedition, 1959, US. Specimens from the 5th Archbold Expedition, 1956, were distributed by L: 286054 *Arthrocormus Schimperi* D. & M., FH.

Fl. Malesiana (Brass's handwriting on p. cxiviii), reminiscences of Brass in Jour. Arnold Arb. **52**: 695-698. 1971, portr.

Brenchley see Remy.

Breutel, Johann Christian (1788-1875).

German, member, later Bishop, of a religious society of Moravian Brothers, who in his capacity as administrator visited many parts of Europe from 1814 to 1857. His European collections were issued as the cryptogamic series of Flora Germanica exsiccata, and under other titles.

He also made several extensive journeys abroad, during which, with the aid of his wife, he collected many Musci, and also algae, lichens, hepatics, and ferns. His mosses were identified by W. P. Schimper; names of the new

taxa are on labels and are cited in Paris's Index, but were not published at the time the specimens were distributed; some were later described by Schimper, by C. Müller, and by E. Hampe. Hepatics were by Gottsche and Lindenberg, and references to their Synopsis hepat. are given on some labels.

Breutel was apparently distributing specimens as early as 1841 (Jour. Bot. Hooker 2: 240. 1842), but in accession lists most were received in the 1860s, during the time Hohenacker was offering for sale Breutel specimens both European and exotic. There are also specimens in the herbaria of the identifiers.

West Indies, 1840-1841. Labels are written in a bold script, with name and authority, locality and collector: *Gymnostomum Breutelianum* W. P. Sch., PC; *Herpeticum Breutelianum* Gottsche, NY. In accession lists, there are cryptogams at B, BM (380 mosses, others in the Hampe herbarium), and W.

South Africa, 1853-1854. The mosses were offered as Musci Frondosi Africae Australis (Flora 42: 574. 1859), and are cited as Musci Capenses by Paris. Most labels I have seen are like those from the West Indies, untitled, with the locality given as Gnadenthal: *Frullania capensis* G., W; *Fabronia Vallis-Gratiae* Hpe, BM. There are also labels written in a different hand, with the title BREUTEL, MUSCI AUSTRO AFRICANI: *Sphagnum marginatum* Schpr, Sanderend, det. Steudel, PC. An untitled alga at FH is labelled *Capea biruncinata* Mont., Agulhas. B had a large number of hepatics, mosses, and algae; BM bought 322 mosses in 1865 and 1871; W received 103 mosses and a few lichens in 1860 and 1861.

Greenland, Labrador. Breutel was not himself in these places, according to Porsild, but arranged for the naming and distribution of specimens collected by members of the brotherhood there. The principal collectors were J. F. D. Tietzen (1794-1858) who went to Greenland in 1824 and spent the rest of his life there, and Immanuael Schneider(1822-1885), who was in Greenland from 1851 to 1875. Specimens, attributed to Breutel and mostly bearing his name, were offered by Hohenacker and accessioned at BM (305 mosses in 1871) and W (110 cryptogams in 1865). Labels have the printed title PLANTAE GROENLANDICAE, ED. R. F. HOHENACKER: *Hypnum molle* Schimp., "leg. Breutel," PC; *Andreaea alpestris* Schimper, Grönlandii, Labrador, PC.

Lasègue, 492; Urban, Symb. Antill., 28; Porsild in Meddel. Grønl. 93(3): 87, 88. 1935.

Brewer, William Henry (1828-1910).

Geologist and botanist with the Geological Survey of California in 1860-1864 (he was succeeded by Bolander, q.v.). His journal of those years was published in 1930 and there is unpublished material at GH. He then became Professor of Agriculture at Yale University and accompanied a scientific party from Yale to Colorado in 1869. He was a member of the Harriman Expedition to Alaska in 1899, q.v. His California mosses from the Sierra Nevada Mountains were sent to Sullivant in 1863 and 1864. Some were described by Lesquereux and were distributed in Musci Boreali-americani, ed. 2: 426 *Hypnum Brewerianum* Lesq.

Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 170; Rodgers, Noble Fellow, 261; DAB.

Bridges, Thomas (1807-1865).

After studying with W. J. Hooker at Kew, he collected in Valparaiso, Chile, and adjoining regions from 1827 to 1844, then in Bolivia until 1846

(from there he sent to Kew the first viable seeds of *Victoria regia*). On a visit to England he married the niece of Hugh Cuming, q.v., then returned to Valparaiso. In 1851 he collected on Juan Fernández, in 1855 in Panama. He went to the American West Coast in 1856, spent two years in British Columbia, then settled in San Francisco. In the spring and summer of 1865 he was in Nicaragua, and died on the return voyage. The largest number of his specimens is apparently at BM, but there are many at K, G, LE, and US (from California). From the Hooker herbarium at K, written labels: *Polytrichum juniperinum*, Bolivia, 1846.

Obituary in Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci. 3: 236-237. 1866; B. & B.

Brigham see H. Mann.

Brinkman, Alfred Henry (1873-1945).

A self-made botanist who emigrated from London to a homestead in Alberta. He issued printed lists of plants for sale, mostly bryophytes collected in British Columbia in 1908-1911. They were received at B, BM, FH, G, K, US, and W between 1908 and 1914, and a larger number, probably the residue, at FH in 1922; K had some from Alberta, also in 1922. FH has c 215 bryophytes, some identified by G. B. Kaiser. I have seen no new taxa. Titles on the labels are printed, other data are written or typed; the numbers are not set numbers. A. BRINKMAN. CANADIAN MOSSES. BRITISH COLUMBIA: 133 *Fissidens grandifrons* Brid., FH. CANADIAN HEPATICS. BRITISH COLUMBIA; 97 *Chiloscyphus pallescens* (Ehrh.) Dum., PC. BRYOPHYTES OF SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA, CANADA: 994 *Gymnostomum curvirostre* var *scabrum* (Lindg.) Par., DBN.

Obituary in Bryologist **39**: 1-3. 1946; Bryologist **16**: 47. 1913.

Britton, Elizabeth Gertrude Knight (1858-1934).

Brought up in Cuba, where her family was concerned with furniture making and the sugar business, she attended Hunter College in New York and taught there after her graduation. In 1885 she married N. L. Britton of Columbia University, who became the first Director of the New York Botanical Garden in 1896. Mrs. Britton built up the bryophyte herbarium there by exchange, purchase, and gift. She was a founder of the Sullivant Moss Society (now the American Bryological and Lichenological Society) in 1899 and published 170 articles, popular and technical, on the mosses of the United States and the West Indies. She collected, usually with her husband, almost yearly in the West Indies from 1900 to 1920. Her herbarium is at NY, and specimens of mosses have been distributed from there with full data on the labels: 6461 *Macromitrium mucronifolium* (Hook. & Grev.) Schwaegr., Porto Rico 1922, FH. 2515 *Hymenostomum flavescens* E. G. B. sp nov, Bahamas 1905 (collected by N. L. Britton and C. F. Millspaugh), FH.

Obituaries in Bull. Torrey Club **62**: 1-17. 1935, bibliog., Jour. New York Bot. Garden **35**: 97-103. 1934, portr., and Bryologist **38**: 1-3. 1935; Humphrey, 38-39.

Brown, Calvin Smith (1866-1945).

Professor of literature and languages at the University of Mississippi, archeologist with the Mississippi Geological Survey, he collected plants at various times in Mexico and Central America (specimens at US), and in 1894 in the Azores. The latter collection has labels with printed title PLANTS OF

THE AZORES: 384 *Leucobryum glaucum*, FH, K.
Who Was Who in Amer. vol. 2, p 83.

Brown, Robert (1773-1858).

He was recommended by Joseph Banks to be naturalist on H.M.S. "Investigator," Capt. Matthew Flinders, for a voyage to New Holland (southern and western Australia, Tasmania) during 1801-1805. Brown published Prodromus florae Novae Hollandiae in 1810 and the same year took charge of Banks's library and herbarium, which he accompanied to BM in 1827. One set of Brown's plants was prepared for BM (3900 species); the duplicates were kept by Brown and at his death came to John Joseph Bennett (1801-1876), then keeper of the Department of Botany at BM. Bennett prepared sets for K and E, presented in 1876, and sent duplicates to many other herbaria; the residue and manuscripts are at BM. Numbers on labels of the distributed specimens, when present, were those assigned by Bennett to species, not specimens, and may not indicate identical gatherings. Cryptogams were not included in the Prodromus. Lichens were published by Crombie, but mosses at BM are mostly unnamed. The blue label is titled: R. BROWN, ITER AUSTRALIENSE, 1802-05. PRESENTED BY DIRECTION OF J. J. BENNETT, 1876: 280, unnamed moss filed with *Tayloria octoblepharis*, Tasmania.

Stearn, preface to 1960 reprint of Brown's Prodromus; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 54-56; Hist. Coll. BM, 84.

Brown, Robert (1842-1895). "Robert Brown of Campster"

A member of Edward Whymper's expedition to Greenland in 1867. Whymper, after climbing the Matterhorn, made two trips to Greenland to consider the possibility of exploring the interior. The fossil plants collected form a part of O. Heer's classic Flora fossilis Arctica, published in 1869. Brown published Florula Discoana in 1868, the cryptogams of which had been determined by Lawson, Carrington, Crombie and Dickie. The specimens came to K; others are reported at E and W. Labels at K have the name and place written, and the printed legend GREENLAND, 67-70 N. L. 1867. COLLECTED BY MR. R. BROWN. RECEIVED DEC. 1867; *Andreaea rupestris*, Jakobshaven, Greenland. Also specimens at K from Whymper: *Splachnum sphaericum* var *luridum* Turn. Labels printed later have the citation in Flora Discoana: *Sphagnum sphaericum* var *luridum* Turn., BM. Whymper collected some plants on an expedition to the Andes in 1880; specimens are reported to be at BM.

B. & B.; DNB (Brown, Whymper).

Brown, Robert (d 1906). "Robert Brown ter"

New Zealand amateur botanist and shoemaker who published some 140 new species and three new genera of mosses in Proc. New Zealand Inst. from 1892 to 1903. According to Cockayne, he began publishing at an advanced age and under "extreme disadvantages." The validity of the new taxa was always in doubt. H. N. Dixon studied his herbarium, sent by Brown's son, and published six articles on it in Bull. New Zealand Inst. from 1913 to 1929. Dixon did not find the types of the new taxa, though some labels are marked co-type; labels have scanty information. Brown's main herbarium remained with Dixon's and is at BM; there are only some 170 at CANTY (New Zeal. Jour. Bot. 9: 705. 1971). Specimens distributed, apparently by

Brown, have labels MUSCI NOVA ZEALANDICAE . . . HERB. ROBERT BROWN, MERIVALE, CHRISTCHURCH: *Eremodon octoblepharis*, NY.

Cockayne in Engler, Veget. Erde 14: 14. 1928; B. & B.

Bryant see Palmer.

Buddle, Adam (c 1660-1715).

The Buddle herbarium, titled HORTUS SICCUS PLANTARUM ANGLIAE QUO CONTINENTUR CURIOSA MUSCORUM COLLECTIO, consisting of British specimens collected by him and others, was bequeathed to Sir Hans Sloane and is at BM. It or parts of it were loaned to various workers, including Dillenius, and fragments or duplicates exist at OXF and probably elsewhere. S. O. Lindberg studied the bryophytes in the original herbarium and published a description and a list of species, with synonymy, in Jour. Bot. Lond. 12: 36-47. 1874.

Darby, The Sloane Herbarium, rev. ed., 1958; B. & B.

Bunge, Alexander Andrejewitsch (1803-1890).

Russian explorer who made important collections, largely vascular plants, from 1826 to 1859 in the Altai Mountains, Caucasus, China, Mongolia, Persia, and Afghanistan. His specimens went to LE, from which P received by exchange nearly 1000 specimens from 1839 to 1857, collected on this journey and also in Russia and Siberia. Cosson of Paris also acquired a large number, including types, and presented the phanerogams to P in 1878. Other specimens are reported at E, K, and OXF. There are cryptogams from Cosson's herbarium at PC with labels having small lithographed tickets, for example, ITER PERSICUM, BUNGE 1858-59, HERB. AL. BUNGE; *Madotheca platyphylla* Dumort. Bunge also distributed plants of A. Lehmann, q.v.

Lasègue, 350, 435; Stafleu Taxon, Lit., 67-68; Herder in Bot. Jahrbücher 9: 433-434. 1888.

Burchell, William John (1782-1863).

Kew gardener who, during 1805-1810, served the East India Company as schoolmaster on St. Helena, then undertook private collecting expeditions in the interior of South Africa from 1811 to 1815. In 1825 and 1826 he collected in Brazil near Rio, from 1826 to 1829 in the interior of Brazil and in Argentina. His herbarium went to the Linnean society of London and was later transferred to K, where there are said to be some 57,000 specimens, 52,000 from Brazil alone; P received over 5000 plants from K from 1866 to 1882. There were apparently few cryptogams. Specimens from the Hooker herbarium at K have the printed title BURCHELL, CATALOGUS GEOGRAPHICUS PLANTARUM BRASILIAE TROPICAE; 3022 and 6301 *Hookeria* (*Callicostella*) *Merkelii* Hornsch.

Lasègue, 447 (Cape), 481 (Brazil); DNB; Hutchinson, Botanist in South Africa, 625-641; ffolliott and Liversidge, Ludwig Krebs, 159; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1), 9-10.

Burke, Joseph.

Went to South Africa to collect Cape antelopes for the Earl of Derby and remained there from 1839 to 1842 (he collected with Zeyher, q.v., during 1840-1841). He was in North America, mostly Idaho, from 1844 to 1846. African plants are reported at BM, K, and OXF; there are manuscripts at K.

North American mosses are at K from Hooker; *Splachnum melanocaulon* Schw., Rocky Mountains (East Side). There are also some at BM from the Wilson herbarium.

B. & B.; Kew Bull. **1901**: 84; Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 175.

Cario see Bernoulli.

"Challenger" Expedition see Moseley.

Charcot, Jean Baptiste Étienne Auguste (1896-1936).

The leader of two French expeditions to the Palmer archipelago in the Antarctic; the expeditions are reported in contemporary issues of Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris. The first, 1903-1905, had the immediate purpose of attempting to rescue Otto Nordenskiöld, and his ship "Antarctic," but in the event he had already been found by the Argentine warship "Uruguay." Charcot's ship, "Français," carried as botanical collector Jean Turquet; the specimens came to P in 1905. The official report was published in parts, the Musci by J. Cardot, 1907 (13 species, one new, published in Rev. Bryol., 1906), Algae by P. Hariot, 1907, Lichenes by A. M. Hue, 1908, and Diatomaceae by P. Petit, 1908. Specimens at PC have labels with the printed title HERB. MUS. PARIS and are recognized by the words "Expéd. Charcot" and the date of collection: 237 *Polytrichum antarcticum* Card., forma, Île Wandel, 23 Nov 1904, det. Cardot.

The second and better known expedition was in 1908-1910 in the "Pourquoi-Pas?", the collector L. Gain. In the report, the Algae were by Gain, 1912, Musci by Cardot, 1913, (34 species, 7 new, Rev. Bryol., 1911), Lichenes by Hue, 1915, and phytoplankton by L. Mangin, 1915. PC has special cases with many specimens, and has distributed duplicates to, among other herbaria, BM, K, and S-PA. Labels on the intact collection have "Expédition antarctique, 1908-1910" and typed collecting data, but lack the name of Charcot or Gain: 116 *Lecanora elegans* var *Gainii* Hue sp nov. PC also has labels from the Cardot herbarium: 221 *Bartramia oreadella* var *microphylla* Card., 2ème expéd. Charcot, Baie Marguerite, leg. Gain 1909. At BM there are labels with the stamp MUS. HIST. NAT. LAB. CRYPT. and written data: 175 *Tortula heteroneura* Card. sp nov, Île Petermann, Expéd. antarct. française, 1908-1910, without collector.

Expeditions to Antarctica and collectors who participated, with special emphasis on lichen collections, are listed in Llano, G. A., Geophysical Monogr. nr 1, Amer. Geophysical Union Publ. 462, 1956, p 125. References to bryophyte collections in Antarctica are in Robinson, H. E., Antarctic Research Ser. vol. 20, Amer. Geophysical Union, 1972, p 177.

Charetier, Charles.

French Jesuit missionary who collected in Colombia from at least 1911 to 1913. Specimens of mosses at US have labels prepared there, with the title PLANTS OF COLOMBIA . . . VICINITY OF MEDELLIN: 157 *Hedwigia albicans* (Web.) Lindb. I have seen these labels on mosses also at FH and NY, and on lichens at FH: 182 Cladonia aggregata, 1911.

Chaubard see Bory.

Chenagon.

French captain of marine infantry, who collected in Madagascar in 1890. His mosses were published by Renauld in 1891, with 39 species, many new; hepatics were published by Stephani in 1892. Renauld distributed duplicates: *Syrrhopodon Chenagonii* Ren. et Card., Madagascar, 1890, FH (Fleischer). Hepatics are in the Stephani herbaria: *Plagiochila Chenagonii* St., no date, FH.

Renauld, Rev. de Bot. 9: 209-229, 393-401. 1891.

Chevalier, Auguste Jean Baptiste (1873-1956).

Collected for the French government and the Paris Museum from 1899 to 1952, mostly in the French colonies of Africa, where he visited the same States several times, and in Indochina, where he founded the Institut scientifique de Saigon and was inspector of agriculture and forests. In 1929 he became Professor and Director of the Agricultural Colonial Laboratory in Paris. Reports of his travels appeared regularly in Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris and in Rev. Bot. Appl. et Agric. Trop. His original herbarium is at P as are also some 90,000 specimens received from him from 1902 to 1952, including 40,000 from Indochina. New species of bryophytes were published by Stephani, Corbière, and Thériot. At PC there are specimens with written labels: 44a *Fissidens Chevalieri* Corb. sp nov, Oubangi, 1903. Also labels with printed titles, e.g., AUG. CHEVALIER — PLANTES DE L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE. MISSION DU GOUVERNEMENT GÉNÉRAL DE L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE: cr. m. 4. *Plagiochila ramentacea* Steph., Côte d'Ivoire, 1906.

Taxon 5: 120-125. 1956, portr.; Fl. Malesiana; Virville, 366.

Christ see Pittier.

Claude-Joseph (Brother).

Collected in Chile from at least 1918 to 1931. US has the original collection of 4339 numbers. There are hepatics and mosses, the latter determined by E. B. Bartram. Original labels have the printed title PLANTAS DE CHILE: 2456 *Hedwigidium imberbe* (Sm.) Bry. eur. There are also labels prepared at US with the title PLANTS OF CHILE: 5783 *Anacolia subsessilis* (Tayl.) Broth. NY also had specimens from Claude-Joseph, and distributed duplicates with its own labels: 2294b *Cryphaea cuspidata* Sull., US.

Claussen, Peter (d 1855). "Clausen"

He escaped from the police in Denmark and established himself as a merchant in Brazil in 1834, where he lived for 10 years under the name of Pedro Claudio Dinamarquez; he died insane in London. His collecting localities were mainly Minas Geraes, Rio De Janeiro, and Nouvelle-Fribourg. The largest collections are at C and at P (received by gift over 1500 from 1839 to 1843), but they are in many herbaria, including 803 bought by BM in 1841, perhaps part of the Lambert herbarium. K has a specimen with the printed ticket P. CLAUSSEN MINAS GERAES COLL. 1840 BRASILIA: *Mnium rhyncophorum* Hook.

Lasègue, 240; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1), 12-13; Miller in Taxon 19: 519. 1970.

Clayton, John (1693-1773).

He emigrated from England to Virginia in 1705, where he was Clerk of Gloucester County. His collections from there, which were published by Gronovius in his Flora Virginica, 1739, 1762, are preserved at BM. Patterson has examined the 22 species of Musci there and listed them, with current binomials, in Bryologist 68: 105-109. 1965. Clayton's personal herbarium and manuscripts were destroyed by fire during the American Revolutionary War.

Lamson-Scribner, 316-317; B. & B.

Clement see Léon.

Coker, Robert Ervin (b 1876).

Zoologist, Professor at the University of North Carolina from 1922, he investigated the fishery industry for the Peruvian government in 1906-1908. He collected 503 specimens of marine algae which came to NY and were published by Marshall A. Howe. NY distributed duplicates: *Codium tomentosum peruvianum* M. A. Howe var nov, US.

Amer. Men Sci., 1949.

Cole see Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Colenso, William (1811-1899).

The Rev. Mr. Colenso emigrated from England to New Zealand in 1833 and during the rest of his life collected plants in all parts of the North Island. He sent over 5,000 specimens to K, including cryptogams which were treated with J. D. Hooker's in the various publications on Hooker's antarctic voyage, especially in Flora Novae-Zelandiae 2, 1855. Algae were studied by W. H. Harvey, lichens by Churchill Babington, hepatics by Thomas Taylor and William Wilson, mosses by Wilson. Specimens may be found in the herbaria of these authors as well as in the Hooker herbarium at K. *Leptostomum macrocarpum* Br., K; 400 *Fimbriaria australis* Tayl. mss, FH. Also duplicates in other herbaria: *Hypnum Colensoi* Hook.; FH (Sullivant). Colenso's own herbarium is at WELT.

Cheeseman, Manual New Zeal. Flora, ed. 2, xxx-xxxi; B. & B. On the Colenso herbarium see Hamlin, New Zeal. Jour. Bot. 9: 695-698. 1971.

Collie see Beechey.

Conard, Henry Shoemaker (1874-1971).

Long-time Professor of Botany at Grinnell College, Iowa, President of the Sullivant Moss Society (American Bryological and Lichenological Society) from 1942 to 1945, author of many articles on mosses in The Bryologist and of the popular manual, How to Know the Mosses. His bryophyte specimens are in many herbaria; his original herbarium of 8,000 specimens is at IA and there are large numbers at NY and US. He also distributed specimens in ten unnumbered, non-uniform sets with titles ONE HUNDRED IOWA MOSSES (1938), THIRTY IOWA LIVERWORTS (1940), and THIRTY-FIVE IOWA MOSSES (1943). The species are listed in Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. **45**: 63-68. 1938; **47**: 97-99. 1940; **50**: 181-182. 1943. Also three similar sets titled ATRACHEATA OF IOWA, consisting of 135 mosses and 30 liverworts (Bryologist **48**: 71. 1945).

Obituary in Bryologist 75: 558-565. 1972, portr., bibliog.

Cook, Orator Fuller (1867-1949).

An agent for the State Colonization Society in Liberia from 1891 to 1898. He and his wife, Alice Carter Cook, collected there and in the Canary Islands; their specimens were presented to US in 1914. Labels were prepared by US: *Riella affinis* Underwood & Howe, Canaries, 1897 (this specimen was also distributed as number 2971 of Kryptogamae exsiccatae Vindobonensis). Cook was a specialist in tropical agriculture with the United States government from 1898 until his retirement. He made expeditions to South and Central America and to Mexico. His herbarium was presented to US in 1917; I have seen the following labels there. With the US label: *Calypogeia Pringlei* Underwood sp nov, collected in Mexico in 1890. With the printed title PLANTS OF AFRICA: *Plagiochila neckeroides* Mitt., Monrovia, 1894. With the printed title PLANTS OF PERU, YALE UNIVERITY, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY PERUVIAN EXPEDITION OF 1914-15: 753 *Grimmia rivulariopsis* R. S. W. sp nov, collected by Cook and G. B. Gilbert, 1915.

Cook was co-author with Underwood of the exsiccata Hepaticae Americanae.

Amer. Men Sci., 1944.

Coppinger, Richard William (1847-1910).

Irish naval surgeon and zoologist, who served on "Discovery," sister ship to "Alert," with Nares's Expedition to the Polar Seas in 1875-1876; see this voyage under Hart. Again with Nares, he was on "Alert" in the Pacific in 1878-1882. During this voyage Coppinger collected in Patagonia, Chile, the Polynesian islands, the Seychelles, and the east coast of Australia. He wrote a popular book on the expedition. K received over 400 specimens from 1879 to 1882. Coppinger's own herbarium is at DBN. Labels at K have a printed ticket COM. DR. COPPINGER, H.M.S. ALERT, FEB. 1882: *Leptostomum splachnoides* Brown, Punto Bueno, Patagonia.

DNB; Flora Malesiana.

Coulter, John Merle (1851-1928).

Professor of Botany at the University of Chicago for most of his career, he had as a young man in 1872-1873 been assistant geologist and botanist on the Hayden Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories. Frederick Vandeveer Hayden, q.v., had explored in the American west from 1853, but the survey called by his name took place from 1867 to 1878 in the present states of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Utah. Coulter's experience led to his collaboration with T. C. Porter on a Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado, which appeared as a Survey publication in 1874. It contained hepatics and mosses by Lesquereux and lichens by Willey. The plants were given to US. I have seen no official survey labels, but at US there are UNITED STATES NATIONAL HERBARIUM labels on Coulter plants, with the subscription "Hayden Exp. 1872" (3a *Alectoria jubata inflexa* Fr.) and at FH in the Sullivant herbarium, written labels with the only data "Coulter legit, California" (841 *Fimbriaria tenella* Nees).

T. S. Brandegee, q.v., collected with the Hayden Survey in 1875, and the zoologist Cyrus Thomas (1825-1910) also took some plants. For other collections from the U.S. Survey of the Territories, see Watson (King Survey)

and Wolf (Wheeler Survey).

Rodgers, J. M. Coulter, 1944; Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 189; Humphrey, 57-59.

Coulter, Thomas (1793-1843). "Dr. Coulter"

Irish botanist, who began to collect plants while a student at Dublin University and studied botany with DeCandolle at Geneva. In 1824 he went to Mexico as physician to a mining company and remained there until 1831, when he went to California. He collected there, partly with David Douglas, q.v., and also in Arizona, in 1831-1832. He returned to Dublin with 50,000 specimens, which he presented, with his personal herbarium of 100,000 specimens, to Trinity College (TCD) and became its curator. After his death his successor, the phycologist W. H. Harvey, distributed duplicates of the American collection, the first set to K, the next sets to Asa Gray (GH) and John Torrey (NY). Labels have meager data, but Coville supplies some of the missing information. EX HERB. COLLEGII S.S. TRIN., DUBLIN: *Delesseria polycarpa*, California, Dr. Coulter, PC; 1723 *Harrisonia squamulosa* Hampe, Mexico, Dr. Coulter, K.

Coville in Bot. Gaz. **20**: 519-531. 1895.

Courtois, Frédéric (1860-1928).

Jesuit father, director of the natural history museum at Zikawai, Kiangsu Province, China. He collected in eastern China from 1903 until his death. His collections came to P; mosses were published by E. G. Paris (new taxa attributed to Brotherus and Paris) from 1906 to 1910, and later by P. Varde. Paris distributed specimens with written labels: *Leskea acuminata* Br. & Paris sp nov, PC; *Systelium microphyllum* Par. & B. sp nov, FH (Fleischer).

Fournier, 96-99.

Coville see Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Crüger, Hermann (1818-1864).

Emigrated from Hamburg to Trinidad in 1841, he worked first as an apothecary, then from 1857 to his death as government botanist and Director of the Royal Botanical Garden at Port-of-Spain. His original herbarium was left to that garden, but during the 1840s and 1850s he had sent specimens to B and K and to specialists for identification. Liverworts were identified by Gottsche and specimens from Gottsche's herbarium were distributed: *Plagiochila distinctifolia* Lindenb., US. Mosses were described by C. Müller in 1849, 1851, and 1898, and by Mitten in 1869. Since Müller and Mitten worked on different sets of specimens (Müller's from B, Mitten's from K), there may be some of the same taxa under different names (Crosby in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. **57**: 145. 1970). Müller's herbarium was largely destroyed, but Mitten's is at NY. Florschütz, Mosses of Suriname, 107, cites type specimens of *Octoblepharum erectifolium* Mitt. ex Williams at both NY and K.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 33-34.

Cuming, Hugh (1791-1865). "Cumming"

British collector of natural history specimens, his plants alone said to be 130,000. He emigrated to South America in 1819 and settled in Valparaiso as a sailmaker but in 1826 gave up business to devote himself to collecting

shells and plants. He spent a year cruising to the Polynesian islands, then collected along the coast of Chile, and, in 1831, in Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, and Jamaica. In accession lists the largest quantity of these appear to be at K, W (1622), and OXF (c 1000); BM purchased a few in 1834. Serial numbers are from 1-4499, the non-vascular cryptogams toward the end of the series. I have not recognized the specimens in herbaria; they are said to be mostly attributed to "Chile" whether from that State or not. There seem to be only a few types, among them 1449 *Plagiochila elata* Taylor, type specimen at K (f. Bonner).

The second series of collections was made during 1836-1840 in the Philippines and localities visited on the homeward journey. K has almost complete sets; BM purchased 2433 in 1841, W reports 2073, P has 1870 and OXF over 1000. Localities and numbers on labels are not always to be believed (see Fl. Malesiana xxiv and 121); most of numbers 1-2153 are from the Philippines, the remainder to 2464 from Malacca, Singapore, Sumatra, and St. Helena. But in the Montagne herbarium at PC, and in citations in literature, most or all of the cryptogams labelled Philippines are in the 2200s. The fault seems to be in the method of preparation of the specimens. Labels were incomplete as issued, it being expected of the buyer to fill in the missing data. There were numbers, but no names, and the actual place of collection was written on only the label of the first specimen in the series from any locality. The general title of the collection being Philippine plants, those without specific localities were often referred to those islands.

Montagne published the non-vascular cryptogams in Lond. Jour. Bot. in 1844 and 1845; there were 30 algae, 23 lichens, 7 hepatics, and 13 mosses. He had received the specimens from M. J. Berkeley the mycologist (who had them from Lindley) and from Delessert. At PC the labels are not those of Cuming's distributed sets, which had printed titles, but are in Montagne's writing: *Pterigonium squarrulosum* Montg., Philippines, Cuming n. 2201, c1 Berkeley; *Sargassum polycistum* Ag., Cuming, Philippines no 2244 (from Delessert). P prepared and distributed duplicates of its own specimens with labels HERB. MUS. PARIS . . MANILLE. COLLECT. DE CUMMING: 2154 *Coccocarpia molybdoa* var *aurantica* (Hook.). NY has labels in Mitten's writing: 2206 *Hypnum lasiomitrium* C. M., Philippines, Cumming.

Lasègue, 258-259, 269; Urban, Symb. Antill., 34; DNB; B. & B.; for other references and herbaria see Fl. Males., also Cuming's handwriting on p cxlix.

Cunningham, Allan (1791-1839).

After being employed on Hortus Kewensis, he was sent by K to collect plants in Brazil in the company of James Bowie (1789-1869). After two years there they separated, Bowie for the Cape (K had African plants from him in 1822 and his herbarium in 1869), and Cunningham to Australia where he arrived in Dec 1816. He accompanied various government survey parties, to the interior, around the coast (with Captain King), to Tasmania and Timor, until mid-1826. Plants of these expeditions came to K but there are also many at BM, especially of the Brazilian collections. In 1826-1827 he made a private expedition to New Zealand during which he collected 300 species. He returned to England in 1831 but in 1836 he again went to Australia to replace his younger brother Richard as Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Sydney. Richard Cunningham had spent several months in New Zealand in 1833 and then settled in Australia, where he was killed by

natives in 1835. Allan Cunningham wrote Flora insularum Novae Zelandiae praecursor which named 150 lower cryptogams. His herbarium and that of his brother were bequeathed to Robert Heward (1791-1877) who prepared specimens with the printed title ALLAN CUNNINGHAM'S NEW ZEALAND HERBARIUM. PRESENTED BY ROBERT HEWARD ESQUIRE 1862: *Leptostomum macrocarpum* Brid., collected in 1826, K. Also at K are original written labels: 158 *Leptostomum Menziesii* Hook. Heward's herbarium is now at K.

Heward published a 140-p memoir in Jour. Bot. Hooker 4: 231-320. 1842 and Lond. Jour. Bot. 1: 107-128, 263-292. 1842; Fl. Malesiana; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. (1), 14-15; Hooker, Fl. Tasman. 2: cxvi.

Curtiss, Allen Hiram (1845-1907).

Correspondent of Asa Gray, he began to sell sets of specimens from southern United States in 1875, which were announced in Hedwigia, Allg. Bot. Zeit., and other European journals and purchased by many herbaria. He also collected in Cuba and the West Indies, but the largest collections were from Florida, where for a time he published a journal, Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower. Although there were some cryptogams in other distributions, his well known set is ALGAE FLORIDANAE, which appeared in three "series" of about 50 specimens each. They were received at OXF in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898. The labels are printed, without serial numbers but with place, month, and year of collection: *Ulva rigida* C. Ag., Key West, April, 1896, FH. The set is also at BM (with a handwritten list of series 1 and 2), NY, and US (which has 2500 Florida plants of all classes).

F[loretta] Curtiss, whose name appears as collector on some labels, was the mother of A. H. Curtiss, and an algologist in her own right.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 35.

Dall, William Healey (1845-1927).

American paleontologist, student of Agassiz, he made several trips to Alaska from 1865 to 1895, then became professor of invertebrate paleontology at the Wagner Institute of Science in Philadelphia. His first Alaskan expedition, in 1865-1868, was sponsored by the Western Union Telegraph Company, to find an overland route for a telegraph line to Russia. The leader was Robert Kennicott (1838-1866), director of the Chicago Academy of Science, who died on the trip. Other participants were J. T. Rothrock (1838-1922) and Ferdinand Bischoff, both later on the U. S. Geological Survey led by Wheeler (see under Wolf). Rothrock's collections were lost in an accident; Bischoff's were named by T. P. James and are in the James herbarium at FH: *Splachnum vasculosum*, with a small stamp "Sitka, Alaska, Bischoff" like that on E. K. Kane specimens which James also identified; *Pogonatum urnigerum* var *ramosum*. Dall's specimens in the James herbarium have the printed data WESTERN UNION EXTENSION TELEGRAPH EXPLORING EXPEDITION, 1865-66 . . PLOVER BAY, EASTERN SIBERIA: 17 *Pogonatum lamellosum* sp nov.

Dall remained with the expedition to 1868. Specimens at US have the UNITED STATES NATIONAL HERBARIUM labels; 458 *Polytrichum yukonese* Card. et Thér., collected on the Yukon River in 1867, published in Proc. Wash. Acad. Sci. in 1902. The collections of the Kennicott expedition were to be shared between US and F. Dall's later collection in Alaska during 1871-1895 were with the U. S. Coast Survey; for some of these see

under Harrington.

Hultén in Bot. Notiser **1940**: 301, 302; Who Was Who in America **1**: 291.

David, Abbé Armand (1826-1900).

See Stafleu in Taxon **19**: 419-420. 1970 for a review of Franchet's Plantae Davidianae and comment on this famous missionary to Peking in the years 1862-1874. David seems to have collected few cryptogams. At PC, with the HERB. MUS. PARIS label, *Marchantia polymorpha*, collected in 1870.

Decoly and Schaul.

French missionaries at Kurseong, Sikkim, in the Himalayas, who collected bryophytes from about 1890 to 1907 which were distributed to many herbaria by Emile Levier of Florence. Musci were identified by Brotherus, including many new taxa, some of which were described, others still undescribed (listed in Brühl, 125-127). Hepatics were identified by Stephani and by Schiffner. BM received in 1908 a group of 86 mosses accompanied by a list entitled "E. Levier's Sikkim collection," which included many Decoly and Schaul specimens. At FH, with the label E. LEVIER — BRYOTHECA EXOTICA, SERIES I, 1907: 11 *Barbella pseudorutilans* (C. Müll.) Broth., Decoly, 1899. With labels BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER: 288 *Fissidens Decolyi* Broth., Decoly and Schaul, 1890; *Plagiothecium Decolyi* Broth., FH (Fleischer).

Brühl, Census of Indian mosses, Records Bot. Survey India **13**(1): 121-122, 125-127. 1931.

Delavay, Pierre Jean Marie (1834-1895).

French missionary in China from 1867 to his death, his chief collections were from Yunnan where he was stationed from 1881. His first few collections went to Henry Fletcher Hance, English vice-consul near Canton, whose herbarium is at BM, but through the influence of the Abbé David he soon began to send them to Franchet at Paris. P received plants several times a year from 1884 to 1895 and has an estimated 50,000, including 1800 new species of phanerogams. In his lifetime he may have collected 200,000 specimens; he has been called "the most systematic and thorough of all the French missionaries who collected plants" (Cox, 115). The lichens were published by Hue in 1887 and 1889, the bryophytes by Bescherelle and Stephani in 1891-1893. There are original written labels at P: 3950 *Anoectangium obtusicuspis* Besch. sp nov. Bescherelle distributed bryophytes with the HERB. MUS. PARIS label, and also the label HERB. EM. BESCHERELLE; they are at BM with Bescherelle's herbarium, and also at E, K (received in 1893), and NY (23 specimens in 1900): *Trematodon tonkinensis* Besch., K and PC. FH has some from Stephani: 3896 *Delavaya serrata* St.

Fournier, 58-64; Cox, 92-94, 115-118; Virville, 365.

Delessert, Adolphe.

Nephew of Benjamin Delessert of Geneva. Primarily a zoologist, he made a five-year expedition to India, 1834-1839, during which he collected, there and in Singapore, Java, Réunion, and incidental stopping places. Most of his collections are at G, but some, collected in 1834, came to P by the agency of Perrottet, q.v., with whom he travelled in India; they or others are in the Montagne herbarium: *Jungermannia pinnatifida*, Bourbon. Bescherelle published on bryophytes from Réunion, and distributed specimens with the

label HERB. EM. BESCHERELLE — MOUSSES: *Radula Delessertii* Steph. sp nov, FH (Schiffner). Bescherelle's herbarium is at BM.

Lasègue, 156-158; Fl. Malesiana.

de l'Isle, Georges.

He was with the French party which went to the Seychelles to observe the transit of Venus in 1874-1875. (For other parties see Transit of Venus.) Collections were made at the islands of St. Paul, New Amsterdam, and Réunion. The botanical results were not published in the official reports by the Académie des Sciences, but in the Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris for 1875, the mosses by Bescherelle in **81**: 720-725, the lichens by Nylander **81**: 725-726. Bescherelle expanded his preliminary report in Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. sér. 6, **9**: 291-380. 1878 and **10**: 233-322. 1880.

The specimens came to P in 1875 and 1876 and were prepared with HERB. MUS. PARIS labels, some with the subtitle EXPÉDITION ASTRONOMIQUE AUX ÎLES ST-PAUL ET D'AMSTERDAM (*Plagiochila Paulina* Gott. mss, collected in 1874, PC), others ÎLE DE LA RÉUNION, M. G. DE L'ISLE 1875 (*Plagiochila tenax* Steph., PC). K received 210 specimens from P in 1878. Bescherelle also prepared specimens with multigraphed labels titled MOUSSES DE LA RÉUNION: *Lepidopilum Isleanum* Besch. received at K in 1880; these are also reported at B and are probably in the Bescherelle herbarium at BM.

Itinerary in Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. sér 6, **10**: 233. 1880.

Demidoff see Léveillé.

Deplanche see Vieillard.

Deppe, Ferdinand (d 1828), and Christian Wilhelm Schiede (1798-1836).

German collectors who spent the years 1828-1829 in the province of Vera Cruz, Mexico. (Deppe had earlier collected in Guatemala.) Schiede prepared the specimens, which are in many herbaria, including BM ("a set"), K, OXF (c 200), P (c 400, acquired 1836, 1839), W (c 700, acquired 1830, 1831).

There are lichens, hepatics, and mosses. Mosses were named, but not described, by Hornschuch; 24 species (with 4 hepatics) were listed in Linnaea in 1831. C. Müller described new mosses, mostly in his Synopsis muscorum, 1850; Bescherelle in Prodromus Bryol. Mex., 1872, recognized 32 types of Deppe and Schiede. At BM, from the Hampe herbarium, are specimens with handwritten labels, without numbers or specific locality; *Neckera urnigera* C. M.

Lasègue, 468; letters from Schiede in Linnaea 1830, 1831; Miller in Taxon **19**: 520. 1970.

Despréaux See Webb.

Dieck see Röll.

Douglas, David (1798-1834).

Scotsman, who made three journeys to North America as collector for the Royal Horticultural Society of London. The first, during the season of 1823, was from New York and Philadelphia to western Ontario. On the second, he went by sea in 1825 to Vancouver, and after two years in that region partly

with Scouler, q.v., made the overland journey to Hudson's Bay in 1827. On the third he spent the years 1830-1832 in California, 1832-1834 on the Fraser River in British Columbia. He went to Hawaii in the summer of 1834 and died there in an accident.

His American collections are at K (received 1825-1834) and BM (1460 received in 1856 from the Royal Hort. Soc.), and have been distributed to other herbaria. The labels have meager data. NY has specimens with labels EX HORT. REG. KEW: *Hypnum stoloniferum* Hook., N. W. America, Legit Douglas. Also at NY are specimens from Mitten with written labels: *Hypnum apocladium* Mitt., N. W. coast America, Douglas. Hawaiian plants at K have a printed ticket SANDWICH ISLANDS, D. DOUGLAS, but those I have seen are unnamed. There are some from Mitten at NY; *Thuidium crenulatum* Mitt., Sandwich I., D. Douglas.

Fletcher, Story Royal Hort. Soc., 100-105; DNB; B. & B.

Drege, Johann Franz (1794-1881). "Jean François Drège"

German botanical collector in South Africa from 1828 to 1834, who amassed some 200,000 specimens and published catalogues of South African plants in 1837, 1840, and 1841. Not all the plants were collected by himself, but by Ecklon and Zeyher, q.v., and perhaps others. P received 4500 specimens between 1836 and 1852; others are reported at BM, CGE (over 400), E, K, OXF ("very full set") and W (2571). There are algae, lichens, and bryophytes.

At PC there are several sets with the HERB. MUS. PARIS label, e.g.; DREGE PL. AFRICA AUSTRALIS, *Sphaerococcus mirabilis* Ag.; CAP-DE-BONNE ESPÉRANCE. COLLECTION DE DRÈGE, *Cladonia neglecta* Flörk., *Barbula pilifera* var *gracilis* Hornsch. FH has a number of mosses sent to Sullivant by S. O. Lindberg; one has a printed slip "*Leskea Dregiana* Hornsch.," and in Sullivant's writing, "*Hypnum Dregei* C. Müll.?"

Lasègue, 182-183; Hedge and Lamond, 75.

Drummond, James (1784-1863).

Brother of Thomas Drummond, whose bryophyte exsiccatae from America are in Part IV, he emigrated from Cork to Australia in 1829, where he lived at Swan River the rest of his life. Correspondent of W. J. Hooker of Kew, in whose Journal are numerous communications from him and references to his successive sendings of specimens. These specimens were prepared in some 14 sets of 350 to 500 plants (without set or serial numbers) and sold mainly by subscription. BM purchased over 3500 specimens from 1843 to 1854 alone. Drummond, sometimes assisted in collecting by his son Johnston Drummond, forwarded plants from 1839 to at least 1860 to many herbaria; the largest number I have noted are at K and BM (which sent out duplicates as late as 1923), OXF (c 1850), P (nearly 5000), W (at least 1500). The labels are written, with meager data, sometimes date, sometimes locality.

Hooker sent the bryophytes for identification to Thomas Taylor and William Wilson, both of whom described many new species in Lond. Jour. Bot. Wilson's specimens are at BM, Taylor's at FH. *Fimbriaria Drummondi* Tayl., PC.

B. & B; DNB; Lasègue 282-283.

Duchassaing de Fontbresson, Édouard Placide (1818-1873).

Born in Guadeloupe, he took a medical degree in Paris and returned to practice medicine in that island, where, and at St. Thomas, he made natural history collections from 1844 to 1848. Because of the revolution in the latter year, he moved to Santa Marta, near Panama; he returned to Guadeloupe in 1851, and later lived at St. Thomas, until taking up residence in France in 1867.

Part of his collections went to Walpers in Berlin, and from him to Grisebach in Göttingen. Another part went to P, where over 2000 specimens were received from him from 1844 to 1852. There were algae, lichens, and bryophytes. Labels at PC are in elaborate multigraphed handwriting, with the place of collection and the date of receipt, but are mostly unnamed: 41 [*Coccocarpia parmelioides* Hook.] Guadeloupe, P. Duchassaing misit 1847.

Urban, Symb. Antill. 39-40.

Dummer, Richard Arnold (1887-1922). "Dümmer"

Native of Cape Town, he collected flowering plants and cryptogams in South Africa and the Canary Islands from 1907 to 1909, but his most important collections are from Uganda and Kenya from 1913 to 1922. Specimens were distributed with the bryophytes, at least, unidentified. H. N. Dixon studied those at K and US and published new species in Smiths. Misc. Coll. in 1918, and, with I. Thériot, in Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. in 1942, most of them collected on Mt. Elgon in 1918. With the title MOUNT ELGON (UGANDA), DUMMER-MACLENNAN EXPEDITION: 3762a *Holomitrium Maclennani* Dixon sp nov, K, distributed as *Campylopus* sp; 3764 *Anomobryum robustum* Dixon sp nov, US. With the title UGANDA PROTECTORATE: 3407b *Braunia brachytheca* Dixon sp nov, FH, collected in 1918; 5310 *Hedwigia albicans* (Web.) Lindb., collected in 1922, US.

Kew Bull. **1923**: 94; B. & B.

Dumont D'Urville see D'Urville.

Durando, Gaetano Leone (1811-1892).

An Algerian botanist who collected and sold plants of that region from at least 1851 to 1859. P received about 700 specimens, W about 600. Phanerogams were included in Cosson's publications on the Algerian flora. Labels are titled FLORA ATLANTICA EXSICCATA, the bryophytes are unnumbered: *Fissidens grandifrons* Brid., PC.

Bull. Soc. Bot. France **38**(2): 190-191. 1891.

Durieu de Maisonneuve, Michel Charles (1796-1878).

Botanist of Bordeaux, where he was at one time director of the public gardens. He was an officer of infantry when he made botanical collections in Spain and Portugal in 1835, issued in an exsiccata as Plantae selectae Hispano-Lusitanicae. There are specimens in herbaria without the exsiccata label: *Entosthodon Duraei* Montg., Algeria, PC (Montagne); *Gyrophora vellea* var *spodochroa* Ach., Penaflor 1835, FH (Taylor).

Obituary notice in Bull. Soc. Bot. France **25**: (43)-(44). 1878; Lasègue, 108.

D'Urville, Jules Sébastien César Dumont (1790-1842).

French naval commander who made world-wide voyages during which he and other naturalists made important collections, botanical and other (including the Venus de Milo in 1819-1820). In herbaria the specimens are labelled with the name of the ship or the collector, rarely with D'Urville's. His own herbarium is at CN, but the types of cryptogams are mostly in Paris, where they were described.

On the voyage of "la Coquille," 1822-1825, the route was by way of Brazil, Cape Horn, Chile and Peru, to Polynesia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Java, Mauritius and St. Helena. René Primavère Lesson (1794-1849) was surgeon-naturalist, and the cryptogams were published by Bory St. Vincent in 1827-1829. Bory's herbarium came to P in 1847 and specimens from South America which seem to cite Bory as collector are probably from this expedition. *Sargassum gracile* Ag., Chile, PC (Montagne); *Sphaerococcus concinnus* Ag., Valparaiso, HERB. MUS. PARIS COLLECT. BORY ST. VINCENT, PC.

The voyage of 1826-1829 was in the same ship re-named "l'Astrolabe," with Pierre Adolph Lesson (b 1805), brother of René Lesson, as surgeon-naturalist. The route was to the Canaries, eastern Australia, New Zealand, Fiji Islands, New Guinea, and back to France by the Cape of Good Hope. The phanerogams were published by A. Richard. Some 6000 plants were collected, but it is difficult to distinguish specimens and citations of cryptogams of this voyage: apparently those marked "Lesson, New Guinea" are among them, and those marked "Astrolabe" (*Frullania Gaudichaudii*, Van Dieman's, Montagne herbarium).

Botanically, the most important voyage was in 1837-1840 (on some labels, 1836-1840; on others, to 1841) in "l'Astrolabe" and "la Zélée." The route was via the Canaries to the Straits of Magellan, Chile, French Polynesia, Malaysia, Tasmania, and the Auckland Islands, then south to Adélie Land (named for D'Urville's wife). Collectors were the medical officers Elié Jean François Le Guillou (b 1806), Jacques Bernard Hombron (1798/1800-1852), and Honoré Jacquinot (b 1814). Cryptogams were described by Montagne in 1845, though there are problems of priority with Hooker's Flora Antarctica and Gottsche's Synopsis hepaticarum (for exact dates of the three see Stafleu, Taxon. Lit.). The Montagne herbarium at PC has many labels in Montagne's writing, with place and collector, some with numbers: *Isothecium comosum* Brid., Auckland, D'Urville; 8 *Lyngbya maxima* Montg., Salomon, Le Guillou. Both BM and PC have specimens with printed data HERB. MUS. PARIS . . . VOYAGE DE L'ASTROLABE ET DE LA ZÉLÉE 1838-1840, followed by the name of the collector and the year: 49 *Plagiochila Leguilloui* Gottsche ms; 55 *Plagiochila Jacquinotii* Mont.; *Coccocarpa molybdoa* var *aurantica* (Hook.) Nyl. Other specimens were distributed later by Bescherelle, who published new taxa in 1898.

Lasègue 313-314; Virville, 361, 374-375; bibliographies in Stafleu and Fl. Malesiana under authors or collectors.

Dusén, Per Karl Hjalmar (1855-1926).

Swedish collector, bryologist, phytogeographer, paleobotanist, who worked in Africa from 1890 to 1893, in South America on a number of visits from 1895 to 1916, and in Greenland in 1899. He estimated that in his lifetime he collected 84,000 phanerogams and 94,000 bryophytes. His origi-

nal herbarium is at S-PA, but specimens were distributed to many herbaria by Dusén, by Hjalmar Möller, and by dealers.

Africa, 1890-1893. Collected mostly in the Cameroons, West Africa, also in Fernando Po and Monrovia. Specimens were sold by Dusén in 1893 to BM (235 cryptogams) and K (274 plants), among other herbaria. Hepatics were described by Stephani, mosses by C. Müller but published by Brotherus in 1894 and 1897. Labels have printed titles; some labels are all printed. HEPATICAE AFRICANAE IN CAMERUNIA A P. DUSÉN COLLECTAE: *Plagiochila claviflora* Steph. sp nov, PC. MUSCI AFRICANI IN CAMERUNIA A P. DUSÉN COLLECTI: 289 *Garovaglia Duseni* C. M. sp nov, G.

South America, 1895-1897. Collected in Tierra del Fuego and Magellanica in 1895-1896, in Chile, with excursions to Patagonia and Argentina, in 1896-1897. Dusén offered the hepatics for sale in a printed list dated Jun 1900 (copy at PC); there were 197 species, over half of them new, determined by Stephani. BM bought 143 hepatics in that year. The title is printed (CHILE AUSTRALIS . . .) and the printed name is on another slip: *Plagiochila Gayana* G., BM. Musci were described by Dusén and by Brotherus. They were sold by Brotherus (Bryologist 5, Mar 1902, cover); BM had 325 in 1902, NY had 200 the same year. The labels are printed, untitled, numbered (the highest number I have seen is 877). 31 *Encalypta patagonica* Broth., NY; 670 *Pentastichella aurea* Dus., FH. There are also specimens of this period with labels HERBARIUM BRYOLOGICUM HJALMAR MÖLLER: *Brachythecium trachychaete* Dus., PC.

South America, 1901-1916. Dusén was in Rio de Janeiro, where he was employed for a time in the herbarium, in 1901-1904, in Patagonia in 1904-1905, and in Paraná, Brazil, in 1908-1916. Specimens were distributed by Dusén and by dealers at various times. Many labels have the printed title PLANTAE BRASILIENSES; *Hedwigidium macrocalyx* C. Müll., PC. Others have PLANTAE PATAGONICAE E TERRITORIO STA. CRUZ REPORTATE, and PLANTAE BRASILIENSES IN CIVITATE PARANÁ COLLECTAE.

Greenland, 1899. Collections were made on one of the Swedish voyages to the Arctic under A. G. Nathorst, at Jan Mayen and on the east coast of Greenland. Dusén published 130 species of mosses in 1901. Labels have the title SVENSKA GRÖNLANDSEXPEDITION 1899; *Andreaea petrophila*, K.

Obituary, Arnell in Bryologist 29: 57-58. 1926, portrait; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1), 17-18.

Duss, Antoine (1840-1924).

Born and educated in Switzerland, he became a French missionary and citizen and taught in religious colleges at Martinique from 1865 to 1870 and 1871 to 1889. After a period in France, he returned to Guadeloupe and was there from 1891 to 1906, when the mission was suppressed. During these years he collected plants on these and other West Indian islands, notably Santo Domingo in 1883 and 1885 and Santa Lucia in 1885. His herbarium of 6700 specimens went to B, but there are large numbers at US (2841), at NY (over 600 Musci received 1904-1908, "the best collection"), F (1180), and P. His bryophytes were published by Stephani, Bescherelle, and Brotherus in journals and in Urban's Symb. Antill.; lichens were by Wainio. Duss's Flore cryptogamique des Antilles françaises, 1904, consists of a binding together of three fascicles which were published in 1903; it lists 222 species and varieties of hepatics (20 new) 130 mosses (30 new) and 110 lichens (22

new).

There are written labels at PC: 13 *Conomitrium Dussianum* Besch., 8 Duss, Martinique. Labels at NY have the printed title PÈRE DUSS. HERBIER DE LA GUADELOUPE: *Raphidostegium glaucinum* Besch. NY prepared specimens for distribution with the title THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN . . MARTINIQUE . . PERE DUSS; 183 *Lepidopilum Antillarum* Mitt., received at K in 1906. There are Stephani specimens at FH: 602 *Plagiochila Dussiana* St.

Obituary in Bull. Soc. Bot. France **70**: 659-662. 1931, portr., bibliog.; biographical memoir in Stehle, Flore de Guadeloupe, vol. 4, 1943; Urban, Symb. Antill., 40; Virville, 373; Fournier, 197-201.

Duthie, John Firminger (1845-1922).

Went to north-west India in 1876 as Superintendent of the botanical garden at Saharanpur, where he remained until 1903; he then returned to England to become a specialist on Indian plants at Kew. He had earlier (1872-1874) given plants to BM collected in Malta and Italy. K accessioned 7281 from India before 1900; BM had 4683, including at least 553 cryptogams, up to 1902; other large quantities are reported at LE (c 2500) and at W (867). Labels have printed titles and legends, From the Govt. Botanical Garden, Sahranpur, or Herbarium Botanical Department Northern India: PLANTS OF KUMAIN, 3755 *Grimmia ovata* W. & M., K.

Emile Levier also acquired specimens for distribution, the Musci identified and later published by C. Müller. BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER, 136 *Duthiella Emodi* "C. Müll. mss. n. gen. in lit. 1891," and J. F. DUTHIE, MUSCI HIMALAYANA EX HERB. E LEVIER, 41 *Targionia elegans*, G.

B. & B.; Kew Bull. **1922**: 125.

Eaton, A. E. see Balfour.

Ecklon see Zeyher.

Eggers, Heinrich Franz Alexander von (1844-1903).

Born in Germany, educated in Denmark, he went to the West Indies in 1869 as an officer in the Danish army, where he was stationed at St. Croix and St. Thomas until his discharge in 1885. He remained two more years, then returned to Denmark. During this period he had collected on these islands and on Santo Domingo, St. Kitts, Trinidad, and Puerto Rico. Subsequently he made several further expeditions to the islands, including the Bahamas and Cuba, and to Ecuador and Venezuela. His main collections are at C, but there are 3638 at K and large numbers elsewhere.

Most of his distributed specimens belong to the series Florae Indiae occidentalis exsiccata, which he and a group of other botanists began to issue in 1880 in serially numbered lots of 200 to 300 specimens at irregular intervals, until it reached over 7000 numbers. It is largely composed of vascular plants, but there are marine algae and an important group of mosses published by C. Müller in Hedwigia, 1898. Titles on the labels are EGGERS: FLORA INDIAE OCCID. EXS.: 2783 *Leucobryum Eggersianum* C. M. sp nov, collected at Santo Domingo Apr 1889, received at K Aug 1889; 2819 *Anoectangium Eggersii* C. M. sp nov, Santo Domingo Jul 1887, received at K Aug 1889.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 40 has collecting localities and exsiccata numbers; Ind. Herb. summarizes this.

Ehrenberg see Galeotti.

Ekman, Erik Leonard (1883-1931).

Swedish botanist who collected in Argentina and Brazil in 1907-1908 on a Regnell scholarship (see Regnell). In 1914 he went to the West Indies and collected in Cuba and Hispaniola (Haiti, Santo Domingo), where he died. From Cuba alone he collected 850 new species of phanerogams. His original collections are at S, from which specimens have been distributed with labels titled HERB. BRASIL. REGNELL. (7200 *Porotrichum insularum* Mitt., Cuba, 1916, PC) and PLANTAE INDIAE OCCIDENTALIS (H 1497 *Sphagnum Guadeloupense* Schp., Hispaniola, 1924, PC).

Fries, Hist. Bot. Sweden, 42.

Elliot, G. F. S. see Scott Elliot.

Elliott, William Robert (1860-1908).

Trained at Kew, he spent 15 years in the West Indies — in Jamaica from 1881 to 1886, in Grenada 1886-1889 where he was curator of the garden, in St. Vincent 1891-1892 and in Santo Domingo 1895-1896 with the West Indian Exploration Committee. From 1903 until his death he was Forestry Officer of Northern Nigeria. West Indian freshwater algae were described by West in Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. 1893-1895, including 66 species and varieties, 15 new (see *Zygnema pachyderma*). Hepatics were by Spruce in the same volume, with 162 species, 29 new (see *Lejeunea Elliottii*). The main West Indian specimens, including 1097 cryptogams, are at BM, many having a printed slip ST. VINCENT AND DOMINICA, W. ELLIOTT, PRESD. BY WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, 1893-9: 1236 *Cephalozia obtusa* St., Dominica, 1896.

Obituary in Kew Bull. **1908**: 195; B. & B.; Urban, Symb. Antill., 44.

Elmer, Adolph Daniel Edward (1870-1942).

He made collections in western United States from 1896 to 1903 then settled in the Philippines, where he collected for the Bureau of Science for two years, then collected on his own there and in Borneo, and sold specimens to many herbaria, the largest numbers reported at A, G, and K, with cryptogams especially at BM and NY. Labels at US have printed titles PHILIPPINE ISLANDS PLANTS, or, PHILIPPINE PLANTS, DISTRIBUTED BY A. D. E. ELMER: 8447 *Anthoceros Elmeri* Steph. sp nov, collected in 1907. New species of mosses were published by Brotherus in Leaflets of Philippine Botany, of which Elmer was editor (see *Fissidens elmeri*, published 1909).

Fl. Malesiana.

Emory: United States Mexican Boundary Survey, 1848-1855.

The survey to determine the boundary between the United States and Mexico was not a single expedition but a series of parties traversing different routes, plagued in its early years by politics and changes in personnel. In 1854 William Helmsley Emory (1811-1887) was appointed Commissioner, completed the Survey, and prepared the official Report, which was pub-

lished in 1857-1859. The phanerogamic botany was by Parry, Torrey, and Engelmann, though there were earlier and later reports in journals by Asa Gray and others. The cryptogams were never treated as a group, in the Report or elsewhere.

Specimens were prepared with labels titled MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY COLLECTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAJOR W. H. EMORY, COMMISSIONER, CHIEFLY IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE, BELOW DONANA BY C. C. PARRY, M.D., J. M. BIGELOW, M.D., MR. CHARLES WRIGHT, AND MR. A. SCHOTT. Charles Christopher Parry, q.v., was a member of the Survey from 1849 to 1852; later he became an indefatigable collector of western plants. John Milton Bigelow (1804-1878) left the Survey in 1853 to join Whipple's Pacific Railroad Survey, q.v., where he made his more important collections. Arthur Carl Victor Schott (1814-1875) was a geologist. Among other collectors on the Boundary Survey, George Thurber (1821-1890) made important collections of flowering plants from 1850 to 1853.

Charles Wright, q.v., collected in the southwest both before and after his period with the Survey. He had been in Texas since 1837, and had begun to send plants to Gray from east Texas in 1844. His collecting along the Mexican boundary had begun in 1847-1848, when he travelled with a group of volunteers en route to the Mexican War. In 1849 he went with a small body of U. S. troops from San Antonio, Texas, to El Paso, at that time in the territory of New Mexico, now in Texas. From the spring of 1851 to the summer of 1852 he was attached to Col. Graham's division of the Boundary Commission, and collected in Texas and in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Gray had sent Wright's bryophytes to Sullivant from the beginning, and by 1850 Sullivant was communicating directly with Wright and buying his specimens. Neither Gray nor Sullivant distinguished in their publications between Wright's western collections made with the Survey and those made independently of it. Sullivant issued some of Wright's Boundary specimens in his Musci Boreali-americani: 122 *Orthotrichum texanum* Sulliv. mss; Gray issued some in his PLANTAE WRIGHTIANAE, and also with blue labels having the title C. WRIGHT, COLL. N. MEX. 185--. Specimens of algae and bryophytes with the official boundary label are at FH, mostly unnamed, and without date or collector (see in *Fimbriaria*, Sullivant herbarium). There are lichens in the Tuckerman herbarium at FH; *Evernia vulpina*, collected by Parry in 1850.

Meisel 3: 99-105; Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., under the collectors.

Endress see Unio itineraria.

English, James Lake (1820-1888).

Amateur bryologist of Epping, near London, who published FASCICULI OF EPPING FOREST MOSSES, five small clothbound books containing 80 mosses and 20 hepatics of common species, arranged systematically. The copy at BM has a title page date of 1885, the specimens are labelled with a printed slip having name and habitat; 1 *Sphagnum acutifolium*.

B. & B.

Everett, Alfred Hart (1848-1898).

English naturalist who went to Borneo in 1869, entered the service of the government of Sarawak, and held posts in Borneo intermittently until his

retirement in 1890. His main botanical collections (c 1200 specimens) are at BM, others are reported at E, K, SING. His mosses were named by Brotherus and by Dixon, hepatics by Stephani. NY has mosses from the Mitten herbarium. FH has hepatics in the Schiffner herbarium, FLORA OF BORNEO . . . A. EVERETT, COLLECTOR, 32 *Bazzania Everettii* Steph. sp nov, collected in 1892, and from the Stephani herbarium, *Plagiochila aequitesta* St.

Fl. Malesiana.

Falconer see Herbarium East India Company.

Faurie, Urbain Jean (1847-1915).

The abbé Faurie was a French missionary in Japan from 1873 until his death, living successively at Sapporo ("Yezo"), Hirosaki, and Aomori. He collected plants in Japan, Korea, Formosa, and Hawaii (1909-1910). P has at least 25,000 specimens, including his own herbarium, plants received from him at various times, and others received from specialists who identified his plants. Other large numbers are recorded at BM (7124), W (6856, including 3346 lichens), and G (3588). I have seen specimens also at FH, K, and NY. PC has special cases of his plants, some with original labels from wrappers, and manuscript studies by Bescherelle. G has a handwritten list of new taxa with references. Musci were described by Bescherelle in a series of papers from 1893 to 1899, by Brotherus and Paris in 1902 and 1904, by Cardot from 1905 to 1912. Hepatics were by Stephani, 1903, 1918, lichens by Hue, 1909. Recent authors have studied the specimens. Although labels are numbered, reference to the numbers alone has been a source of confusion; Faurie apparently began each January with the number 1. Labels vary, but include place, number, and date. Many have labels of HERB. MUS. PARIS . PLANTES DU JAPON, M. L'ABBÉ FAURIE (45 *Thamnium Sandei* sp nov, collected in 1885 at Kominato, PC). There are labels of Bescherelle (12 660 *Trematodon funariaceus* Besch. sp nov, 1894, Nippon nord, BM) and of Cardot (149 *Isopterygium laxissima* Card. sp nov, 1903, Formose, K). Also the following collections. ABBÉ FAURIE. HÉPATIQUES DU JAPON . . DETERM. STEPHANI (830 *Frullania amphicrania* Steph., 1900, FH). HÉPATIQUES DES ÎLES SANDWICH . . DETERM. STEPHANI (373 *Plagiochila conduplicata* Steph. sp nov, 1909, PC). ABBÉ FAURIE. LICHENS DE CORÉ (4379 *Lecanora megalospora* Hue, 1901, BM). LICHENES HAWAIIENSES . . LEG. U. FAURIE (*Lecidea coarctica* var *elachrista* (Ach.) Nyl., 1909, det. H. Magnusson, 1954, PC).

Fournier, 124-127; Rev. Bryol. 48: 48. 1921.

Feilden see Hart.

Fendler, August (1813-1883).

Born and educated in Germany, he came to the United States in 1836 and pursued various occupations until, on a visit to Germany, he was advised to collect sets of plants for sale. His collections from the middle states were named by George Engelmann; later Asa Gray became his botanical adviser. He was in New Mexico in the company of a United States Army contingent in 1846-1847, in Panama in 1850-1853, in Venezuela in 1854-1858. He collected little during the next few years, having become interested in speculative physics, but after moving to Trinidad for his health in 1877 he

began again, and died there. His plants are in many herbaria, especially GH and US. Mosses were purchased by Sullivant, who described those of New Mexico in 1849; the types of these are at FH: *Leskea Fendleri*, New Mexico 1847 (=*Brachythecium Fendleri*). Sullivant and Lesquereux distributed New Mexican specimens in their exsiccata Musci Boreali-americani: ed. 1, 268 *Neckera chlorocaulis* C. Müll.; ed. 2, 395 *Neckera oligocarpa* Bry.. eur. Sullivant's assistant Schrader issued an exsiccata, Musci Venezuelenses, Determ. C. Müller, Legit. A. Fendler 1854-5, and also duplicates with labels titled Musci Fendleriani Venezuelenses (see p. 253). Fendler's Trinidad bryophytes, collected after Sullivant's death, are at NY (*Trichostelium prolixum* Mitt.) and at US (*Plagiochila Breuteliana* Lndenbg.).

Autobiography in Bot. Gaz. 9: 285-290, 301-304, 319-322. 1884; Urban, Symb. Antill., 47.

Ferrié, Bernard Joseph (1856-1919).

French missionary in Japan from 1880. His first set of mosses was acquired by Emile Levier of Florence and distributed with labels BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER (*Campylopus Ferriei* Broth. sp nov in litt., collected in 1898, PC). New taxa of hepatics were by Stephani, of mosses by Brotherus and C. Müller. The latter were cited by Paris in Index bryol. Suppl., 1900, and listed in Bull. Herb. Boissier 1902: 991-993, but many have not yet been described. Specimens also came to PC from Ferrié; the mosses were described by Thériot in 1907 and by Cardot and Thériot in 1908, 1909.

Fournier, 127-128.

Filhol, Henri (1843-1903).

Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the Museum in Paris, he was a member of one of the expeditions to observe the transit of Venus in 1874-1875. (For other parties, see under Transit of Venus.) He collected on Campbell's Island and in New Zealand. His report on the animals, plants, and geology was published in 1885 as part of the Recueil de mémoires, rapports et documents of the expedition issued by the Académie des Sciences from 1877 to 1900.

Specimens were received at P in 1875 and 1876, about 200 from Campbell's and 683 from New Zealand. K had 35 Campbell's Island plants from P in 1878. They were prepared with HERB. MUS. PARIS labels, subtitles NOUVELLE ZÉLANDE, 1875. M. FILHOL and EXPÉDITION ASTRONOMIQUE À L'ÎLE CAMPBELL, 1874, M. FILHOL: *Lecanora aranosa* Bab., PC; *Campylopus introflexus* Hedw., K.

Death notice in Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 10: 239. 1903; Barnhart.

Fleischer, F. see Unio itineraria.

Fleischer, Max (1861-1930).

German bryologist and painter. He issued the exsiccata Bryotheca Europaea meridionalis from 1896 to 1910. In 1898 he was invited to Java, both to prepare paintings for the Paris Exposition of 1890 and to study the moss flora. The results of the latter were his 4-volume Musci der Flora von Buitenzorg and his exsiccata Musci Archipelagi Indici, both completed after further visits to Java, including an important one during 1910-1913. His moss herbarium of 30,000 specimens is at FH, and contains the holotypes of his many new taxa: *Weisia syrrhena* Fleischer sp nov, Liguria, 1892; *Weisia*

viridula var *javense* Fleischer var nov, Java, 1899.

Obituary in Annales Crypt. Exot. 3: 161-167. 1930, portr., bibliog.; Fl. Malesiana.

Flintoft, J. J.

BRITISH MOSSES IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT. Prepared and arranged by J. J. Flintoft, Keswick, Cumberland [n.d.].

A bound book with printed title page and c 52 numbered specimens, it was offered for sale in Herbarium 20, 1910. The labels are written; *Grimmia pulvinata*, gray cushioned Grimmia, Skiddaw, BM, FH.

Focke see Splitgerber.

Forsyth, William (1864-1910).

Born in Scotland, died in New South Wales, Australia. E has bryophytes and phanerogams of Australia collected from 1899 to 1901. Brotherus identified his mosses; his herbarium is at H but he distributed duplicates: EX HERB. V. F. BROTHERUS: 678 *Fissidens asplenioides* Hedw., collected in 1900, FH.

Barnhart.

Forsyth Major, Charles Immanuel (1843-1923). "C. F. Major"

Paleontologist, born in Basel, he lived there and in London, Corsica, and Germany. He collected in Greece 1886-1889. Labels read PLANTAE A CL. DRE FORSYTH MAJOR IN RHODO, KARPATHOS, SAMOS ET ASIA MINORE AUSPICE W. BARBEY LECTAE. APRILI-AUGUSTO 1886: 642a *Leptodon Smithii* (Dicks.) Mohr, Rhodos, PC. Barbey presented 346 plants to K in 1888, and 112 plants to P the same year. William Barbey (1842-1914) also distributed plants from North Africa of Taubert and from Arabia and Abyssinia of Schweinfurth. His original herbarium is at G.

Forsyth Major also collected in Madagascar in 1894-1896, the bryophytes distributed by Emile Levier in BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER. BM bought 529 Madagascar plants in 1896 and K 574 the same year.

B. & B.

Fowler, James (1829-1923).

Native of New Brunswick, Canada, he was Lecturer then Professor at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario from 1880. The herbarium at QK is named in his honor and contains his original herbarium, including about 400 mosses. There is a large collection of mosses at CGE with the printed title FLORA CANADENSIS, EX COLL. J. FOWLER: *Hypnum recurvans* Hedw., Bass River, N. B., 1875.

Crowder, Canad. Field-Nat. 88: 47-55. 1974.

Franc, Isadore.

Resident of Nouméa, New Caledonia, he collected plants from about 1901 to about 1932. His original herbarium is reported to be at P, but bryophytes, at least, were acquired from Franc by individuals, who distributed duplicates. Many brophytes were identified by Thériot, whose herbarium is at PC; some are in his exsiccata Musci Novae-Caledoniae exsiccata (9 *Fissidens Franci* Thér., collected in 1906, FH), others have labels HERB. I. THÉRIOT (*Fissidens fallaciosus* Thér. sp nov, collected in 1909, FH). Other Franc

specimens were distributed by G. Bonati, q.v.
Ind. Herb.; Bryologist **11**: 76. 1908.

Frank see Unio itineraria.

Frappier.
Resident of Réunion, whose specimens were given to P by G. de l'Isle, q.v., in 1875 and 1876. P has a list of his plants by Frappier, dated 27 Feb 1876; the cryptogams on the list are unnamed. Stephani identified hepatics; *Mastigobryum Borbonicum* Steph. sp nov, no date, FH, PC.

Fraser, Charles (d 1831).
British army officer in Australia, he became Colonial Botanist at New South Wales, and director of the botanical garden at Sydney in 1819. He collected with Allan Cunningham, q.v., in 1819, and later alone in various parts of Queensland and New South Wales. His collections went to K and were published by J. D. Hooker with those of his own antarctic voyage. They are reported at other British herbaria and at NSW. There are mosses in the Taylor herbarium at FH: *Dicranum Billardieri*, New Holland 1824; *Hypnum argentonitens* T. T. mss, Australia 1824.
Kew Bull. **1906**: 208-212; Lasègue, 498; Hooker, Fl. Tasman. **2**: cxxii, 1859.

Freedley see Unio itineraria.

Fritze, Richard.
Polish botanist who collected, especially bryophytes and ferns, in Central Europe, in Spain in 1873, and in Madeira and the Canaries in 1879-1880. Madeira bryophytes were distributed by Abbé Michel Gandoger, q.v., whose herbarium is at LY, with labels titled PLANTAE MADERENSES, COLL. R. FRITZE; *Plagiochila spinulosa*, collected in 1880, PC.
Ind. Herb.; Barnhart.

Funck, Nicolas (1816-1896), and Louis Joseph Schlim.
They collected together in Venezuela, and briefly in Guadeloupe and Colombia, from Jan 1845 to the early part of 1846, for J. J. Linden. Specimens were sold with labels having the title ÉTABLISSEMENT DE BOTANIQUE ET D'HORTICULTURE DE J. LINDEN, À LUXEMBOURG . . . VOYAGE DE FUNCK ET SCHLIM. The bryophytes at least were mostly unnamed at the time of issue, but were later described by Gottsche, C. Müller, and Mitten, and in herbaria their names are often written on the labels. 344 Musci [*Sphagnum meridense* C. M.], PC. At NY there are labels in Mitten's writing; 351 *Thuidium pusillum* Mitt. sp nov, Funck & Schlim, Venezuela. Pittier in 1937 cited 31 species of Musci in the Funck and Schlim collections.
In literature, collections of Schlim made in Venezuela and Colombia after Funck's return to Luxembourg are often cited as of Funck and Schlim. Schlim collected alone from 1846 to 1852. Labels have the same main title, but the subtitle VOYAGE DE L. SCHLIM: 871 Musci [*Neckera novae granadae* C. M.], PC; 1053 *Plagiochila Schlimiana* Gottsche, PC.
These expeditions were part of a series of collecting journeys sponsored by Jean Jules Linden (1817-1898), who made three trips himself to tropical

America. On his first trip as a young man of 18 he was sent by the Belgian government to Brazil, accompanied by Funck as draftsman and August Ghiesbrecht, q.v., as zoologist; they collected from Dec 1835 to Mar 1837. On the second trip these collectors arrived in Cuba Dec 1837 and spent the period to Feb 1841 in Mexico (where they worked for a period in 1838 with Galeotti, q.v.), Yucatan, and Guatemala. On the third expedition Linden and Funck were joined by Linden's brother-in-law, Schlim. They arrived in Venezuela Dec 1841. In May 1842 Funck went to Colombia and from there returned to Europe in Dec 1843. Linden and Schlim collected in the Andes, Colombia, Jamaica, and Cuba until 1844, then returned to Belgium by way of North America.

After these voyages, Linden founded his Establishment for the introduction of new plants in Luxembourg, issued plants from several collectors, then served as Director of the Royal Gardens at Brussels. Funck succeeded him at the Brussels Garden and later was Director of the zoological gardens at Cologne.

The largest number of plants of Linden, Funck, and Schlim is at BR, but there are over 2500 at P (received 1841-1848, including 715 Funck and Schlim, Venezuela), and over 1000 at BM.

Lasègue, 213-215; Urban, Symb. Antill., 49-50, 76-77, 120; Pennell in Verdoorn, 45; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 268-269; Pittier in Bol. Soc. Venez. Ci. Nat. no 27, "1936" 1937.

Furlong, Charles Wellington (1874-1967).

Artist, ethnologist, whose paintings of American Indians are at the Smithsonian Institution. He was an officer in the U. S. Army, military assistant to Woodrow Wilson at the Peace Conference in 1919. He led expeditions to Africa, the Near East, Central and South America. His herbarium is at GH and NY. PLANTS FROM SOUTHERN PATAGONIA, 3 *Bartramia pomiformis* var *crispa* B & S, collected in 1907-1908, FH.

Who's Who in Amer. 34: 740.

Gain see Charcot.

Galeotti, Henri Guillaume (1814-1858).

French collector who made an extensive tour of Mexico from 1835 to 1840, and a brief stop in Cuba on his return journey. He was sponsored by the academy at Brussels, and was joined for a time in Mexico by the other Belgian party then in the field (see under Funck), and also by Carl August Ehrenberg and by John Parkinson. The original specimens are at LV, but there are some 6000 at BR, over 3000 at P, 1200 at W, among other herbaria. Specimens from Brazil and Venezuela attributed to Galeotti may be those of the other Belgian collectors.

Bescherelle studied the Musci in the herbarium at BR and in 1873 listed 65 species, only one new; Thériot listed 11 species, none new, at G. PC has labels with collector, province, and year printed: 6896 *Parmelia pannosa* Ach. Also labels HERB. MUS. PARIS . . MEXIQUE, M. GALEOTTI: 6914 *Cenomyce pyxidata* Duf.

Lasègue, 209-211; Urban. Symb. Antill., 50-51; Pennell in Verdoorn, 45; Clokie; Miller in Taxon 19: 523-524. 1970.

Gandoger, Michel (1850-1926).

French abbé, herbarium maker, and author of the 27-volume Flora Europae, which is said to contain 100,000 new forms; these are inadmissable under the Code (see Taxon 18: 415. 1969 and Report on Botanical Nomenclature at Seattle, 1969, p. 61-62). He distributed specimens, including algae and bryophytes, of his own and of other collectors, from North Africa, Europe, and the Mediterranean islands, from 1875 to 1920. His original herbarium is at LY, with many specimens at P and elsewhere. There are mosses identified by Bescherelle at PC; M. GRANDOGER, FLORA ALGERIENSIS EXS., 1502 *Polytrichum strictum* DC.

Obituary in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 74: 3-11. 1927, bibliography.

Gandrup, Jens Johannes Sörensen (1882-1943).

Dane, who went to Java in 1920, where he was director of experiment stations until 1938. He also collected in Greenland and Iceland in 1906-1908 and 1919. His Java collections are reported at Bogotá (BOG), Carnegie Institution at Stanford, California (CI), and FH. Specimens at FH have in rubber stamp PLANTAE JAVANICAE; 606 *Brachymenium nepalense* Hook., collected in 1924.

Obituary in Bot. Tidsskr. 46: 290-293. 1944, portr.; Fl. Malesiana.

Gardner, George (1812-1849).

Scotsman, author of the exsiccata Musci Britannici. He collected in Brazil from 1836 to 1841 under the auspices of W. J. Hooker; there are letters from him at various times in Hooker's journals. After a period in the herbarium at Oxford, he was in Ceylon from 1843 to 1849, where he was superintendent of the Paradenia Garden. BM has his original Brazilian herbarium of nearly 6000 specimens; K has over 6000 Brazilian and over 1200 Ceylon specimens; OXF has "a very full set" from Brazil and over 400 from Ceylon and India; P and V both have c 3600 specimens. Distribution of specimens by Gardner took place from about 1840 to 1846, with serial numbers on the labels; K cites numbers 1-6110 from Brazil and numbers 1-1224 from Ceylon. There were later distributions.

Hooker and Wilson published his Brazilian mosses, hepatics, and lichens in Lond. Jour. Bot. 3: 149-164. 1844. Their list is numbered from 1 to 150, with some gaps and some duplication of taxa; Musci are numbered 1-126, including 15 new and described; Hepaticae are numbers 127-140, one new; Lichenes are numbers 141-150. Many, but not all, cite the series number and the number given to the packet when the collection was arranged. Thomas Taylor and Gardner had already done work on the specimens and their contributions are acknowledged. Labels are written, some with the signature "Geo. Gardner," some with "Herb. G. Gardner," and have the month and year of collection. The numbers on the labels, except those at FH, are those of the Hooker and Wilson paper. 87 *Hookeria marginata* Hook. & Wils., K; 131 *Marchantia anapodophylla* Richard, BM. In the Thomas Taylor herbarium at FH labels have only the packet numbers, and are not always named as in the Hooker and Wilson list. 33 *Dendroceros crispatus* Nees occurs on the list as 127 *Monoclea crispata* Hook., number 33 of series 2.

Specimens from the Ceylon period at OXF have written labels with number, locality and date. 31 *Grimmia ovata* W. & M., Neilgherry Mountains, 1845.

Jour. Bot. Kew Misc. 1: 154. 1849; Lasègue, 235-239; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1), 22-25; B. & B.; Clokie.

Gardner, Nathaniel Lyon (1864-1937).

American algologist who was associated with the University of California as Assistant and Associate Professor and curator of the herbarium from 1909 until his retirement in 1934. He collected, often with W. A. Setchell, q.v., along the west coast from Alaska to Baja California. Some of his specimens were distributed in Collins, Holden, and Setchell's Phycotheca Boreali-americana. Gardner distributed some with labels MARINE ALGAE OF THE PACIFIC COAST OF NORTH AMERICA: *Chlorogloea lutea* S. & G., cotype, California 1915, US. His herbarium went to UC. Specimens, identified by Francis Drouet, were issued jointly by UC and F as MYXOPHYCEAE GARDERIANAE CALIFORNICAE: *Oscillatoria tenuis*, FH. UC issued others with different titles, including ALGAE OF ALASKA: *Coilodesme sitchensis* G. & G., cotype, US.

Humphrey, 92-93.

Garovaglio, Santo (1805-1882).

Professor of botany at Pavia, author of books on cryptogams. His herbarium of 30,000 specimens is at PAV. He issued specimens of Italian mosses, hepatics, and lichens in decades, each decade in a slip cover with printed title page. The specimens are on embossed cards, unnumbered, the genus name printed above, the species and authority below. BM has an intact set of six decades of mosses titled I MUSCHI DELL' AUSTRIA INFERIORE, RACCOLTI E PUBBLICATI DAL DOTT. S. GAROVAGLIO, Milano 1836. The 6th decade has on the inside cover I MUSCHI RARI DELLA PROVINCE DI COMO, and the same in German. At G, specimens are inserted in the herbarium and provided with local labels, e.g., "Brioteca Austriaca, Decade xxiv, No 232," *Bryum Funckii* Schwägr., "Muschi Austria inf. Decade xiv, No. 132," *Desmatodon lanceolatus*. Other herbaria with specimens seen or reported are B, K, NY, UPS, and W (Muschi Austria inf. Decades 4-7).

There is confusion in the literature in citation by titles and specimen numbers. Specimens are cited in Garovaglio's Catalogo di alcune crittogame recolte nella provincia di Como e nella Valtellina, and specimens may be correlated with the text. Part I, 1837, cites specimens by decade number only of eight decades of Muschi Austria inf., as "G.M.A.," and five decades of Muschi Como, as "G.M.C." (though in the preface there are stated to be nine decades of G.M.A. and six of G.M.C.). Part II, 1838, cites LICHENES PROVINCIAE COMENSIS ET VALLIS-TELLINAE by specimen number, with the explanation that the specimens are in decades but here treated as continuously numbered from 1 to 84, with a few marked "ined." An appendix to this part has ferns and mosses and cites G.M.C. Decade 6. Part III, 1843, is said to be of specimens collected in 1840-1843. Here are cited specimens from BRYOTHECA AUSTRIACA, Decades 1-25 (including some hepatics) and LICHENOTHECA AUSTRIACA, Decades 1-26.

Stafleu, Taxon, Lit., 164.

Gaudichaud-Beaupré, Charles (1789-1854).

Pharmacist-botanist with the French navy, he made three voyages during which he collected plants of all classes. The original collections are at P, though not wholly complete there.

Voyage in "l'Uranie," 1817-1820. Via Teneriffe and Rio de Janeiro to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Cape Horn, and the Falkland Islands. There the ship grounded and sank. Gaudichaud salvaged what he could of the collections and the ship "la Physicienne" brought the party back to France, with stops at Montevideo and Rio. Some 400 specimens were returned. The botanical results were published by Gaudichaud in parts from 1826 to 1830; cryptogams had been studied by Bory de Saint Vincent, Schwaegrichen, and Arnott. See Margadant for details of the publication. I have not been able to distinguish the specimens at PC from those of later expeditions. B had algae and lichens from this voyage.

Voyage in "l'Herminie," 1831-1833. From Toulon to Rio de Janeiro, Chile, Peru, Brazil, where Gaudichaud remained until Jan 1833. On this voyage he collected some 5000 plants. The cryptogams were studied by Montagne; a few were published from 1834 onward in Ann. Sci. Nat., but most in his Sylloge cryptogamarum of 1856. Specimens in the Montagne herbarium at PC have labels without dates. They were also prepared with HERB. MUS. PARIS labels, with locality, dated merely 1831-33: *Coccocarpia molybdoa.*

Voyage in "la Bonite," 1836-1837. From Toulon to Rio de Janeiro, Cape Horn, Chile, Hawaii, Manila, Cochinchina, Singapore, Calcutta, St. Helena. Some 3500 specimens were collected. In Gaudichaud's report, the algae, lichens, and bryophytes are by Montagne. See Johnston for details of the publication, which included specimens not collected on this voyage. There are many specimens with written labels in the Montagne herbarium: *Hookeria Freycinetti* Montg., Sandwich, "V. Bonite." Also many at PC with HERB. MUS. PARIS labels, some with printed place, month, and year: 40 *Coccocarpia molybdoa* Pers., (Chile) Valparaiso, Juin 1836; *Plagiochila deflexa* Gottsche mss, Sandwich, Sept. et Oct. 1836. There are specimens in the Taylor herbarium at FH, received from Montagne in 1844: *Mastigobryum patens* Montag., Sandwich. Also at NY, ex herb. Arnold Arboretum, with printed title GAUDICHAUD, VOYAGE AUTOUR DU MONDE SUR LA CORVETTE LA BONITE. BOT. ATLAS (1841-52) PLATE NO. ---: *Collema luridus* Mont. K reports 237 specimens received in 1886.

Lasègue, 78-83; Margadant, Early Bryol. Lit., 121-124; Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. **25**: 481-487. 1944; Leandri, Adansonia sér. 2, **11**: 405-424. 1971, portr.; Fl. Malesiana.

Gay, Claude (1800-1873).

French botanist who during two periods in South America, 1828-1832 and 1834-1842, explored almost all of Chile, and visited Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Juan Fernandez. His collections of 4263 specimens came to P at intervals from 1833 to 1843. The cryptogams, including algae, lichens, and bryophytes, were studied by Montagne and published as volumes 7 and 8 in Gay's Historia física y política de Chile in 1854 (dates in Stafleu, 167-168). Nylander described additional lichens in 1855, and Gottsche hepatics in 1857. Specimens in the Montagne herbarium at PC have written labels with meager data: *Hypnum taxarium* Schwaegr., Chili austral., M. Gay. Other labels at PC are more informative. CHILI PROV. DE COQUIMBO, M. GAY. 1838, *Caulacanthus horridulum* Montg. sp nov, Fl. chil. c. icon.; HERBIER DU CHILE AUSTRAL. ENVOYÉ PAR M. GAY (3^{me} ENVOI), *Parmelia gayana* Montagne; PEROU (1839-1840), 2258 *Grimmia bogotensis* Hampe. Labels on specimens at K, received from P, have only the name, collector,

and country: *Leptostomum splachnoides* Hook. et Arn., Chile. Specimens are reported at other herbaria, including many at G and 413 at W.

Lasègue, 250-255; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. **1**(1), 26-27; Pizarro in Bol. Mus. Nac. Chile Hist. Nat. **21**: 27-44. 1944, has maps of his routes.

"Gazelle" Expedition see Naumann.

Ghiesbrecht, Auguste Boniface (1810-1893).

Belgian collector of animals and plants, who collected with Funck, q.v., and Linden in Mexico during 1835-1837 and then spent the years 1840-1854 intermittently in Mexico. His original herbarium of some 1200 specimens is at P; BM bought 384 plants in 1873, K acquired specimens from 1868 to 1873, and they are in other herbaria. In the James herbarium at FH there are specimens with written labels, without date or precise locality: *Meteorium flexicaule* [no author; error for *M. flexile* (Hedw.) Mitt.?]. In the same herbarium there are printed labels with titles PLANTAE AUSTRO-AMERICANAE, other data are "Chiapas, etc.: coll. Dr. Ghiesbrecht, ann. 1864-70"; the mosses are unnamed.

Gibbs, Lilian Suzette (1870-1925).

Botanist and traveller who presented many specimens to BM from about 1905 to about 1920, and her herbarium at her death, and a smaller number to K and other herbaria. She collected in Southern Rhodesia (1905), New Zealand and Fiji (1907-1908), British North Borneo (1909-1910), Dutch New Guinea (1913-1914), Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania (1914-1915). Labels have printed titles, as ARFAK MOUNTAINS, DUTCH N. W. NEW GUINEA. L. S. GIBBS. DEC. 1913, *Taxithelium substigmatosum* Broth., K, received in 1917.

Obituary in Jour. Bot. Lond. **63**: 85, 116-117. 1925; B. & B.; Fl. Malesiana.

Giesecke, Charles Lewis (1761-1833). Born **Karl Ludwig Metzle**

Native of Augsburg, friend of Goethe and Schiller, he was sent by the King of Denmark to make a mineralogical survey in Greenland, where he spent the years 1806 to 1813. He was given a Danish title for the work, and his journal was published in Danish in 1878. In 1814 he was made Professor of Mineralogy to the Dublin Royal Society, and published several papers on Irish minerals, as well as an article on Greenland in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopedia of 1832. There are many specimens reported at C and cryptogams at BM received in 1817. The Taylor herbarium at FH has lichens and bryophytes from the Greville herbarium (which is now at E): *Lecanora tartarea* Ach., Greenland, "Giseke"; *Hypnum groenlandicum* T. T. mss, Greenland, "Gieseke"; *Bartramia fontana*, Greenland, "Sir C. L. Giesecke."

Praeger, Some Irish Naturalists, 85-86; Porsild, Fl. Disko, 5.

Gillies, John (1792-1834).

Scottish naval surgeon who went to Buenos Aires in 1820 for his health and from 1823 to 1828 practiced medicine at Mendoza, Argentina; he collected also in Chile and Brazil. Plants were received at K from 1823; they are also at BM, E, and OXF (where the labels are said to have exact localities). Hooker published new mosses in 1830, some of which are in the Thomas Taylor herbarium at FH (*Gymnostomum amblyophyllum* Hooker);

in the same herbarium are specimens named by Taylor (9 *Fissidens pallescens* Tayl. mss); these have meager collecting data.

Biography and letters in Gibbs, Notes & Records Royal Soc. Lond. **9**: 115-136. 1951; B. & B.; Clokie; Lasègue, 331, 486.

Giraldi, Giuseppe (d 1901) "Rev. Jos. Giraldi"

Italian missionary who collected in the interior of China, mostly in Shensi province, from 1890 to at least 1897. His main collection went to FI, but BM accessioned 648 phanerogams and 87 cryptogams of his in 1900; B had 170 lichens. Jatta identified the lichens. Emile Levier later distributed the bryophytes, which he discussed and listed in 1906. The mosses and hepatics had been first described by C. Müller and Massalongo from 1896 to 1898, but Levier described other new taxa by Brotherus and Stephani. There are 286 mosses and 69 hepatics. Labels have the title HERBARIUM E. LEVIER (1364 *Brachythecium glauculum* C. Müll., PC) and BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER (2002 *Entodon aeruginosa* C. Müll., K).

Levier in Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. n.s. **13**: 237-356. 1906; Bretschneider, 198-199.

Giulianetti see Loria.

Glaziou, Auguste François Marie (1828-1906).

He lived in Brazil from 1858 to 1897; in 1873 he established the state garden Campo do Acclimaçao at Rio de Janeiro. His total collections are estimated at 240,000 plants. P has his original herbarium of which the manuscript list runs to 22,770 numbers, as well as many plants sent by him from 1875 to 1896; K received 22,799 from 1868 to 1894, BR has c 23,000, including algae and bryophytes. Bescherelle and Spruce listed 53 species of hepatics and described 14 new in 1888 and 1889; Bescherelle listed in 1893 36 hepatics, 2 new, of Stephani. Hampe summarized in 1879 work on c 300 species of Musci collected by Glaziou up to that time. Fée, Krempelhuber, and Nylander identified lichens.

Wurdack (Taxon **19**: 911-913. 1970) and Rudd (Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. **32**: 367. 1965) have recently shown that Glaziou distributed specimens of phanerogams as his own which were collected by others, and altered the original date, locality, and usually number. Nine collectors have been identified, including Spruce and Ule. Among Glaziou's phanerogams at P, Wurdack found sheets with the original collectors' labels as well as the spurious data under which the specimens were distributed by Glaziou.

Most of the bryophyte labels at PC have names written by Bescherelle on labels with various printed titles but no dates or localities. HERB. MUS. PARIS . . . PROVINCE DE BRÉSIL, A. GLAZIOU, *Polytrichum antillarum* Brid.; RIO-JANEIRO, GLAZIOU, 7067 *Mielichhoferia brevicaulis* Besch. PC has three boxes of lichens arranged by Fée: 3226 *Graphis delicatula* F. Also many undetermined bryophytes. K has written labels with printed tickets giving the province and the date of receipt from Glaziou: 7152 *Hookeria planiuscula* Hampe. At NY there are labels in Mitten's writing but with the names written later: *Bazzania Glaziovii* Steph. At FH (Schiffner) there are Bescherelle herbarium labels: 18012 *Radula Didricksonii* Steph.

Leandri in Adansonia sér. 2, **3**: 5-18. 1963, portr.; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. **1**(1), 27-28.

Godman see Smith, H. H.

Gollan, William (d 1905).

Collected in India from c 1895 until his death; Superintendent of the Mussoorie Garden and in 1903 successor to J. F. Duthie, q.v., as Superintendent of the botanical garden at Saharanpur, northeast India. Specimens of bryophytes and lichens were distributed by Emile Levier with the title MUSCI (or HEPATICAE or LICHENES) INDIAE ORIENTALIS, CURANTE CL. W. GOLLAN LECTAE. Bryophytes were determined by Brotherus, K. Müller, and Stephani. There were Gollan specimens among many Indian mosses offered by Levier in Rev. Bryol. **34**: 55-56. 1907. B received 175 numbers in 1906. BM had 126 in 1909 (mosses listed in Brühl). NY received from K a large number, presumably duplicates: 287 mosses, 32 hepatics, and 40 lichens. *Leucobryum assamense* Broth. sp nov, PC; 3308 *Radula aquilegia* Taylor, G. Not all the specimens with this label were collected by Gollan.

Levier in Bull. Soc. Bot. Ital. **1903**: 1-10; Brühl in Records Bot. Survey India **13**: 122-125. 1931; Gangulee, Mosses Eastern India, viii.

Gossweiler, John (1873-1951). "Gosweiler"

Born and educated in Zürich, after four years in London he went to Angola as director of a garden of acclimatization at Loandra and subsequently held other government and private posts. His first plant collection was sent to Europe in 1900, his last collecting year was 1947; during these years he distributed some 14,000 specimens to herbaria all over the world. His own herbarium is at the Jardin Colonial, Lisbon (LISJC). There is a good set at K. Mosses were identified by Dixon and have labels with printed title PLANTAE ANGOLENSIUM GOSWEILERI: *Pogonatum longicolla* Dix., sp nov, collected in 1932, US.

Obituary in Taxon **1**: 93-94. 1952.

Gotsky see Unio itineraria.

Gough, George Stevens (1815-1895).

Viscount, Captain in the Grenadier Guards. He collected in Aden, Arabia, in 1840 and in the Madras region of India, with General William Munro, in 1842. E reports bryophytes from both places. Indian plants (475) were presented to K by the Linnean Society in 1911, including 42 *Hedwigia secunda* Hook.

Obituary in Proc. Linn. Soc. Lond. **1895-1896**: 36-37; B. & B.

Graeffe, Eduard O. (1833-1916).

Swiss naturalist who collected (partly for A. Godeffroy-Lebeuf of Hamburg, whose herbarium is at HBG) in the Pacific islands, especially Samoa, from 1862 to 1873. BM bought lichens in 1874; algae and bryophytes were reported at B. Bryophytes were identified by C. Müller, Jack, Stephani (see *Anastrophyllum graeffii*) and Gottsche. BM has specimens from the Hampe herbarium and from Bescherelle's: 641 *Syrrhopodon Graeffianus* C. M. sp nov. The Schiffner herbarium at FH has specimens acquired from Jack (whose herbarium is at G and M); *Mastigobryum combinatum* J. & S., Samoa, 1864. From the Gottsche herbarium at B, US received specimens with undated labels: 40 *Plagiochila Powellana* St.

Fl. Malesiana.

Griffith see Herbarium East India Company.

Guilding, Lansdowne (1798-1831).

Born at St. Vincent in the West Indies, he studied at Oxford and returned to the island as chaplain in 1817. W. J. Hooker received plants from him from 1817 to 1831, and reported them in his Bot. Miscellany. There are many in the herbarium of Thomas Taylor at FH with only "St. Vincent's, Hook. Herb.": *Dicranum Guildingii* Hook. Mitten cited his specimens in Musci Austro-americani; they are probably in his herbarium at NY (see *Fissidens Kegelianus*). Specimens reported also at B, BM, E, OXF.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 53-54; Kew Bull. **1899**: 228; B. & B.

Guillemin, Jean Baptiste Antoine (1796-1842).

Aide-naturaliste of the museum at Paris, he was in Brazil in 1838-1839, collecting near Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Geraes. He collected in part with Riedel, q.v. His herbarium is at DI with the first set of his Brazilian plants, but P accessioned over 1000 specimens in 1839. The cryptogams at P were identified by Montagne and are in his herbarium at PC; the labels have fewer collecting data than are given in Montagne's Sylloge cryptogamarum: *Dicranum Guilleminianum* Montg.

Lasègue, 240-243; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 186.

Gunn, Ronald Campbell (1808-1881).

Born in Capetown, he emigrated to Tasmania in 1829 and sent at least 1259 specimens to Hooker at Kew from 1832 to 1870. He collected with J. D. Hooker, q.v., during the latter's visit there on his antarctic voyage. Cryptogams were published in Hooker's Flora Tasmaniae, the algae by Harvey, lichens by Babington and Mitten, hepatics by Mitten, Musci by Wilson. There are specimens at BM (mosses from Wilson), E, OXF, and elsewhere. Labels at K have year date but no precise locality: *Splachnum octoblepharum*, Van Dieman's Land 1844. There are many hepatics and some mosses in the Taylor herbarium at FH: *Lophocolea submarginata* Tayl., Van Dieman's Land; *Funaria hygrometrica*.

B. & B.; Hooker, Fl. Tasman. **2**: cxxv.

Hahn, Ludwig (1836-1881).

Born in Germany, he went to the Paris Museum in 1860, and in 1864 was appointed head gardener at the botanical garden at St. Pierre, Martinique, where he remained until his death. P accessioned eight collections from Martinique in 1868 and 1870; K had 1878 specimens and BM 988 at the same time. Labels have the printed title L. HAHN — PL. DE LA MARTINIQUE, and the year: 1264 *Anoectangium Breutelianum* Br. & Sch., 1870, PC. He made an expedition in 1865-1866 with the Commission scientifique du Mexique, of which Bourgeau, q.v., was a member, and Bescherelle published the bryophytes. In the Sullivant herbarium at FH, with the HERB. MUS. PARIS label as on the Bourgeau specimens: 1342 *Symblepharis helicophylla* Montag. Specimens of Hahn from this expedition are also reported at B, E, and P.

Not to be confused with "Dr." Hahn, who collected with Hyades (q.v.) near Cape Horn in 1882-1883, and probably not with H. Hahn, who collected in Chile in 1887-1888, some of whose mosses NY received from B in 1901.

Urban, Symb. Antill. 54-55.

Hall, Elihu (1822-1882).

Resident of Illinois, his largest collections are from the Colorado Rockies, made in 1862, partly with J. C. Harbour and with at least the encouragement of C. C. Parry, q.v. He sold plants from there, from Oregon, from the mid-western states, and from Texas. The Colorado mosses and some of the Illinois ones were published by Sullivant and Lesquereux: *Orthotrichum Hallii*, type, Rocky Mountains, FH. They also distributed some in their Musci Boreali-americani: ed. 2, 115 *Pottia Heimii* Bryol. eur., Rocky Mountains. Also in Austin's Musci Appalachiani, 108 *Conomitrium Hallii* Sull. & Lesq., Illinois. Austin described a number of new mosses from Texas, several of which he named for Hall, e.g., *Bruchia Hallii*, *Fissidens Hallii*. Mosses with labels ROCKY MOUNTAIN FLORA are in the James herbarium at FH: *Sphagnum acutifolium* Ehrh. Oregon lichens are in the Tuckerman herbarium at FH: *Evernia vulpina* Sch. Oregon algae with labels PLANTAE OREGONENSIS are at FH; *Callithammon squarrulosum*.

Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 221.

Halle see Skottsberg.

Handel-Mazzetti, Heinrich (1882-1940).

Associated with the Natural History Museum and the University at Vienna, his original collections are shared between their herbaria. His most important expedition was to China (Hunan, Szechuan, Yunnan) in 1914-1918. In his Symbolae Sinicae, the lichens are by Zahlbruckner (Part 3, 1930), the mosses by Brotherus (Part 4, 1929), and the hepatics by Nicholson, Herzog, and Verdoorn (Part 5, 1930). W has the full collection of some 13,000 specimens, but duplicates are in many herbaria, the Musci chiefly at H. Labels have the title HANDEL-MAZZETTI, ITER SINENSIS 1914-1918, SUMPTIBUS ACADEMIAE SCIENTARUM VINDOBONENSIS SUSCEPTUM: 9069 *Mnium Handeli* Broth. sp nov, PC; 10633 *Entodon cochleariformis* Broth. sp nov, K; 8477 *Fissidens diversiretis* Broth. sp nov, FH; 6923 *Herberta Handelii* Nicholson, sp nov, US. Some of his specimens were distributed in Verdoorn's Hepaticae Selecti et Critici.

He had earlier collected in Mesopotamia in 1910 (date from label; 1912 in Ind. Herb.). W accessioned 2532 specimens in 1913. Title on labels is HANDEL-MAZZETTI: MESOPOTAMIEN-EXPEDITION DES NATURWISSENSCHAFTL. ORIENTVEREINS IN WIEN. 2017 *Grimmia anodon* Br. eur., determined by Schiffner, W.

He also collected in Greece; the main collection is at WU, but 572 numbers were accessioned at G in 1924-1925, and 343 numbers at W in 1927-1928.

Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 192.

Harbour see Hall.

Hariot, Paul Auguste (1854-1917).

French algologist, the official botanist of the Mission to Cape Horn in 1883 on "la Romanche"; see the itinerary, publications, and labels under Hyades. Hariot wrote a popular book on the voyage. After his return he became a preparator at the Paris Museum and later assistant to Philippe van Tieghem, the morphologist.

Obituary in Annales Crypt. Exot. 1: 313-318. 1928, portr.

Harper, Roland McMillan (1878-1966).

After taking a PhD at Columbia, he returned to his home state of Georgia and was associated with the geological surveys of Georgia (1903-1904), Alabama (1905 and intermittently thereafter), and Florida (1903 and intervals to 1931). His herbarium is at NY. He distributed plants from 1900 with labels titled GEORGIA PLANTS COLLECTED BY ROLAND HARPER SEASON OF . . . : 68a *Riccia dictyospora* Howe sp nov, US. The Survey plants have descriptive titles: FLORIDA PLANTS. FLORIDA STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, *Sphagnum Fitzgeraldi* Ren., US; ALABAMA MOSSES. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ALABAMA, 7 *Sphagnum alabamae* Warnst. sp nov, US (received from NY).

Amer. Men Sci., 1944.

Harriman Alaska Expedition, 1899.

Edward Henry Harriman (1848-1909), an American railroad owner, led an expedition to Alaska in the summer of 1899, accompanied by 25 scientists of all disciplines, including such illustrious names as those of the naturalist-writers John Burroughs and John Muir. The party embarked at Seattle and sailed along the inland passage to the Aleutians and the Bering Sea. Camping parties were put ashore from time to time, and an inland journey by railway reached White Pass. The publication was as elaborate as the expedition. There were three issues, the first, Papers from the Harriman Alaska Expedition, published by the Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., was of 30 numbers, bound in three volumes. It included: Hepaticae by Alexander W. Evans, Number 5, 1901; Algae by DeAlton Saunders, Number 25, 1901; Musci by J. Cardot and I. Thériot (37 new taxa), Number 29, 1902. The second issue, Harriman Alaska Expedition, edited by C. Hart Merriam and published by Doubleday, Page and Co., was in 11 volumes, of which Volume V, 1904, was on cryptogamic botany. It included, in addition to the papers of the first issue, Lichenes by Clara E. Cummings and Sphagna by William Trelease. The third issue, Harriman Alaska Series of the Smithsonian Institution, 1910-1914, was a re-issue of the Doubleday edition with added title pages and an added volume on zoology.

The main collection of 2288 plants is at US; NY accessioned 330 mosses in Feb 1903. Labels were printed for the collections made by William Trelease (1857-1945) and DeAlton Saunders (b 1870), and for those made by Frederick Vernon Coville (1867-1937) and Thomas H. Kearney, Jr. (1874-1956). Smaller collections were made by William Henry Brewer, q.v., W. R. Cole, and Leon Jacob Cole. 106 *Nostoc commune* Vauch., FH; 407a *Frullania Nisqualensis* Sull., US; 1292 *Dissodon splachnoides* Gr. & Arn., NY. Some of Saunders's algae were issued in Collins, Holden, and Setchell, Phycotheca Boreali-americana; 824 *Coilodesme linearis* Saunders ms, US.

U. S. Library of Congress Catalogue for publication dates; Rodgers, B. E. Fernow, 280-282.

Harrington, Mark Walrod.

Member of the United States Coast Survey, he was assistant to Dall, q.v., on an expedition to Unalaska, Popof, Unga, and Nagai islands in 1871-1872. His flowering plant collections were identified by Asa Gray. Mosses were studied by T. P. James and specimens are in his herbarium at FH; *Pogonatum urnigerum* Brdl.; there is also a manuscript list of James's determinations of some 60 species. Specimens were also prepared with Smithsonian Institution

labels; *Bartramia ithyphylla*, FH.

Hultén in Bot. Notiser **1940**: 302.

Harris, William (1860-1920).

Born in Ireland, he became a Kew gardener, then went to Jamaica in 1881 where he was superintendent of several public gardens until his death. His original collections went to the Botanical Department at Jamaica (JAM) and some were distributed from there by William Fawcett in sets called FLORA JAMAICENSIS. There are many bryophytes at NY with labels titled THE NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN. JAMAICA MOSSES COLLECTED BY W. HARRIS; 20 *Bazzania jamaicense* (sic), collected in 1896. These are also at US; 11143 *Campylopus pauper* (Hampe) Mitt., changed to *C. saxatilis* R.S.W., collected in 1907.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 56-57; Kew Bull. **1921**: 31.

Hart, Henry Chichester (1847-1908).

Irish botanist, author of many articles on the Irish flora; part of his original herbarium is at DBN. He accompanied the British Polar Expedition under Capt. Sir G. S. Nares in the ships "Alert" and "Discovery" in 1875-1876. Collections were made by Hart, by Capt. H. W. Feilden, by R. W. Coppinger, q.v., and others of the party. See Polunin for localities. In Nares's Narrative of 1877 there are mosses by Mitten and algae by Dickie. Hart discussed the botanical results in a series of papers in Jour. Bot. Lond., 1880. The specimens were sent to K and BM. At BM there are labels with printed titles NARES, VOYAGE POLAR SEA, with reference to page numbers in the Narrative. The name, locality, date, and collector's name are written: *Splachnum vasculosum* Linn., Musk Ox Bay, June 1876, H. C. Hart; *Splachnum Wormskioldii*, Hayes Sound, Aug 4, 1876, Capt. Feilden.

In 1883-1884, Hart took part in the Palestine Exploring Expedition under Prof. E. Hull. He reported on the flora in Trans. Royal Irish Acad. in 1885, with 27 mosses and 4 hepatics by Mitten and 6 lichens by Crombie; there are no new taxa.

Praeger, Irish Nat., 96-97, portr.; Polunin, Bot. Canadian Eastern Arctic **1**(1): 13; B. & B.

Hatcher, John Bell (1861-1904).

American specialist in vertebrate paleontology, curator of that subject at Princeton University from 1893. He led three expeditions to Patagonia during the years 1895-1898, the results of which were published in 14 volumes at the expense of the financier, J. P. Morgan. Volume 3(1) of the report, published 1903-1906, has 53 species of hepatics by Evans and 71 species of mosses by Dusén, 24 of the latter new (see *Anisothecium perpusillum* sp nov). Duplicates of the collections are at US, NY, and elsewhere. Labels have printed titles: PRINCETON SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO PATAGONIA 1896-97, *Lophocolea bidentata* (L.) Dum., Fuegia, J. B. Hatcher, FH; *Jamesoniella spectabilis* DeNot., FH (Stephani).

Nat. Cyclop. Amer. Biogr. **21**: 212-213.

Haussknecht, Heinrich Carl (1838-1903).

Collected in Syria, Armenia, Kurdistan, and Iraq from 1864 to 1869. His original collections are at JE, but K has over 4000 specimens of this expedition, BM has c 3000, P has 2264. Labels I have seen have the title

PROFESSOR C. HAUSSKNECHT, ITER ORIENTALE, followed by the year date. *Leucodon Caucasicus* Jur. et Milde, PC. He also collected in Greece in 1885 with Heldreich, q.v.

Ind. Herb.

Hayden, Ferdinand Vandeveer (1829-1887).

Before leading the United States Geological Survey called by his name (see under Brandegee, Coulter), Hayden was attached to three expeditions which explored the Missouri river and its tributaries and the Yellowstone and Big Horn rivers during the years 1853 to 1860. Lichens of various collecting periods are in the Tuckerman herbarium at FH; *Evernia vulpina*, Valley of the Bighorn, 1859. A 12-page manuscript list by Tuckerman of the lichens of the Missouri region is at FH.

Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 225.

Hayes, Isaac Israel (1832-1881).

He was surgeon on E. K. Kane's Second Grinnell Arctic Expedition of 1853-1855, q.v.; his specimens were apparently not separated from Kane's. He was commander of an expedition to the same region of western Greenland, from July 1860 to Oct 1861, sponsored chiefly by the National Geographic Society and the Smithsonian Institution. The specimens were presented to PH. He published popular books on the arctic, and made a third voyage in 1869.

The plants of his second expedition were published by Elias Magliore Durand and Samuel Ashmead as Enumeration of arctic plants collected by Dr. I. I. Hayes in his explorations of Smith Sound between parallels 78th and 82nd north, Proc. Phila. Acad. Nat. Sci. **15**: 93-96. 1863. Cryptogams are listed as: Musci numbers 54-81 and Lichenes numbers 82-104 by Thomas P. James; Algae numbers 105-120 by Ashmead. James returned most of his specimens to Durand, but there are a few in his herbarium at FH with the stamped title DR. HAYES' ARCTIC EXP., name, place, and date written: *Splachnum vasculosum* Lin., McGary Island, July 26 / 61. A duplicate of this specimen is in the Bescherelle herbarium at BM. They are also in Durand's herbarium at PC.

Meisel **3**: 312-313; DAB.

Heldreich, Theodor von (1822-1902).

Director of the botanical garden at Athens, he issued an exsiccata of 1599 numbers, HERBARIUM GRAECUM NORMALE, from 1854 to 1900 and some 20 other titled sets of plants collected by himself and others. He also prepared and distributed specimens from the herbarium of Theodorus Georgius Orphanides (1817-1886), Professor of Botany at Athens University. There are a few cryptogams, including algae, lichens, and bryophytes, among them. DE HELDREICH HERBARIUM GRAECUM NORMALE, 999 *Cinclidotus falcatus* Kindberg sp nov, K, W. DE HELDREICH PLANTAE EXSICC. FLORAE HELLENICAE, 3 *Philonotis fontana* Brid., determined by Kindberg, PC. DE HELDREICH PLANTAE EXSICCATAE E GRAECIA, 3517 *Nostoc* sp, PC. RELIQUIAE ORPHANIDEAE CURANTE TH. DE HELDREICH ANNO 188[7] EMISSAE, 26 *Lawrencia papillosa* Grev., G.

Ind. Herb.

Hellbom see Unio itineraria.

Heller, Amos Arthur (1867-1944).

Editor of Muhlenbergia from 1900 to 1915, and from 1913 a high school teacher in California, his primary profession was as a plant collector. His specimens, mostly from western United States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, are in most large herbaria. The first set of his own herbarium of over 10,000 specimens is at BKL, the second set is at WTU. His labels are numbered serially from the earliest collections to the last (see Urban for correlation of numbers and localities up to Feb 1900). The highest number I have seen on cryptogams is 7244, collected in California in 1904 (*Barbula laevipila* B. & S., L).

Most of his American mosses were identified by J. M. Holzinger. Mosses from Hawaii, collected in 1895, were identified and distributed with printed titles by John K. Small (20 numbers offered on the cover of Bryologist 10, Jan 1907): 2811 *Polytrichum Sandvicensis* Small sp nov, US.

New species from Puerto Rico, collected from 1898 to 1902, were published by Cardot in Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 1905. Specimens have printed labels: 4693 *Fissidens Helleri* Ren. & Card., collected in 1900, US. The same number is at PC with a written label of Cardot. Hepatics at US are only partly identified: 6339 *Plagiochila* sp, collected in 1902.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 58-59; Thomas, Bot. Explor., 21-22, portr.; Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 226; Stevenson, Fungus exs., 180-184.

Heller, E. see Mearns.

Helms, Richard (1842-1914).

Zoologist, born in Germany, he emigrated to Australia in 1858 and moved to New Zealand in 1862. His specimens, chiefly from New Zealand, were sold by Alwin Helms of Hamburg (offered in Hedwigia and elsewhere in 1881 and 1888), and by dealers (P had ferns from Keck in 1887). There were algae, hepatics, and mosses, the last including some 30 new species named by C. Müller. Specimens are reported at B, C, MANCH, and OXF. The Boissier herbarium now at G distributed duplicates of the mosses they had from A. Helms, with labels having duplicated or written titles: MOUSSES DE LA NOUVELLE ZÉLAND, RECOLTÉES PAR RICHARD HELMS À GREY-MOUTH, ÎLE DE SUD, 33 *Rhacopilum strumiferum* C. Müll. There are specimens in the Schiffner herbarium at FH with titles in German: Neuseelandische Laubmoose, 50 *Rhizogonium Helmsii* C. Müll. sp nov.

B. & B.

Henry, Augustine (1856-1930).

After taking a medical degree at Edinburgh, he entered the British China service in 1881, and was a medical and customs officer at Ichang from 1882 to 1889, then at Formosa, southern Yunnan, and Szemao until his retirement in 1900. He spent his later years as Professor of Forestry at Dublin. Letters from the China period were published from time to time in Kew Bull. The very large collections made by himself and by native collectors are estimated to contain over 5000 species. There are c 8000 specimens at K, from which duplicates were distributed, and nearly 3000 at BM. Titles on the labels are printed. DR. AUG. HENRY'S COLLECTIONS FROM CENTRAL CHINA, 1885-88: 7058 *Fissidens adiantoides* Hedw., FH. A HENRY, FORMOSA: *Neckera glossophylla* Mitt., K. A HENRY, CHINA, YUNNAN: *Neckera glossophylla* Mitt., K.

Bretschneider, 774-778; Kew Bull. **1930**: 215-217.

Henry, Joseph (1816-1887).

Resident of Salina, Kansas. His cryptogamic collections were published as part of the Washburn College Natural History Survey in 1886, algae by Francis Wolle, mosses by Eugene Rau (see *Barbula Henrici*). Later the mosses were studied by Renauld and Cardot and published in their series "New mosses of North America." Some were distributed with the HERB. J. CARDOT label: *Campylopus Henrici* R. C., collected in 1886, US.

Barnhart.

Henscher see Regnell.

Herbarium of the East India Company.

In the 17th Century several European countries, notably Holland, England, and France, established trading companies for the exploitation of the spice trade. The Dutch early acquired pre-eminence in the islands of the Indian archipelago, but the English gained control of much of the mainland of India. Factories were established by the [British] East India company in 1609-1610, the most important in Bengal. In 1661, the Company was granted certain sovereign rights, including the civil administration of some provinces, the right to collect taxes and to maintain an army, and the ownership of vast territories. After a century of Company rule, the administration of British India was gradually taken over by the British government, the Company lost its commercial monopolies, and in 1858 it reluctantly gave up its possessions to the Crown.

The most notable of the makers of the herbarium of the East India Company was Nathaniel Wallich (born Nathan Wolff in Denmark in 1786, died in London in 1854). He was Superintendent of the Company's main garden at Calcutta, the Sibpur Garden, from 1815 to 1846, and made expeditions from there, especially in regard to the cultivation of tea. He had two furloughs, on the first of which, in 1828, he brought to London the Company's herbarium, the specimens collected mostly by himself, but also by other employees of the Company. Wallich and other botanists worked on the collections and numbered them serially, each species (not each specimen) receiving a number, up to a total of 8200. Some 7000-8000 duplicates were distributed at the expense of the Company between 1828 and 1832, and others later. The type collection, still containing some 80,000 specimens, was presented to the Linnean Society and subsequently deposited at K. Wallich's later collections were also distributed to many herbaria. Lasègue notes 112 mosses and 57 other cryptogams; I have seen no specimens with original labels, but there are labels in Montagne's writing at FH: *Fimbriaria Wallichiana* L. et L., Niellgherri. There are Wallich mosses in the Thomas Taylor herbarium at FH with written labels: *Brachymenium argentatum* T. T. mss, Nepal.

The Company also presented to K the herbaria of Falconer and Griffith. Hugh Falconer (1808-1865) went to Calcutta as assistant surgeon in 1830, but was made Superintendent of the Saharanpur garden in 1832, and was concerned for much of the next decade with the cultivation of tea. From 1842 to 1847 he was in England working on his collections of vertebrate fossils and plants. When he returned to India as Superintendent of the Calcutta garden, his plant specimens were deposited at the East India Company headquarters; they were carelessly treated, and access to them was

denied Hooker and Thomson at the time of the preparation of Flora Indica. Those which have survived were given to K in 1857; his later collections went to K in 1865. Duplicates were distributed by K from 1865 (528 to P) to 1875 (the date printed on many labels). The title on the labels is HERBARIUM OF THE LATE EAST INDIA COMPANY . . . N. W. HIMALAYA, HERB. FALCONER: 267 *Mielichhoferia Himalayana* M., no date, FH, PC. Mosses of both Falconer and Griffith were published by Mitten in his Musci Indiae orientalis, 1859.

William Griffith (1810-1845) was a surgeon in the civil service at Madras from 1832 to 1835. In 1835-1836 he made with Wallich a journey to Khasia in Assam on which he collected especially bryophytes, including 154 species of mosses and 48 liverworts. He was in Afghanistan in 1839, in Saharanpur and Malacca in 1841, Superintendent of the Sibpur Garden at Calcutta during Wallich's absence of 1842-1845, and died on his return to Malacca. His specimens were distributed through the East India Company from 1843 onward, and duplicates were sent out by K in 1875 with the same type of label as those on Falconer's: 302 *Sphagnum Khasianum* M., Khasia, Herb. Griffith 5, BM; 441 *Neckera elegantula* Griff., Khasia, FH; 904 *Plagiochila vestita* M., Malacca, PC. There are specimens with written labels of Mitten at NY: *Isopterygium assamicum* Mitt.

Lasègue 126-134, 432-433; Fl. Malesiana; B. & B.

Herrera y Garmendia, Fortunato Luciano (1875-1945).

Professor of Botany at the University of Cuzco from 1910. His mosses of Peru were determined by R. S. Williams at the New York Botanical Garden. 796a *Braunia canescens* Schimp., US.

Barnhart.

Herter, Wilhelm Gustav (1884-1958). "Guillermo Herter"

German, who collected in South America on three expeditions from 1906 to 1913, and in 1924 settled in Montevideo but returned to Germany during the second world war, and was later Uruguayan consul at Geneva. His specimens were sold by Weigel, and are in most large herbaria. Many have the title PLANTAE URUGUAYENSES EXSICCATAE, followed by the date of distribution (the first century in 1924), others have the title DR. GUIL. HERTER, PLANTAE URUGUAYENSE. Some have set numbers, some herbarium numbers, some both. Many of the cryptogams are identified only to genus, though some bryophytes were completely identified by Herzog. 214 A (81020) *Ramalina Eckloni*, G; 219 b *Fissidens Felipponei* Broth., FH; Herb. Herter 83940 *Collema* sp, NY.

Obituary, Bol. Soc. Argentina Bot. 7: 273-276. 1959, portr.; Stevenson, Fungus, exs., 185-186.

Herzog, Theodor K. J. (1880-1961).

Professor of Botany at Munich from 1920 to 1925, then at Jena until his retirement in 1948. He was a specialist on exotic mosses; he described collections of his own and others from South America, Africa, India, Malaysia, Australia, and New Zealand, and published Geographie der Moose in 1926. His own expeditions took place from 1904 to 1911. He visited Sardinia, Ceylon, and New Guinea, then in 1907 made his first journey, and in 1910-1911 his second, to Bolivia. His herbarium is at JE.

The original Bolivian collections were at B, including 103 bryophytes collected in 1907, but I have seen only specimens collected in 1910-1911, at BM, K (accessioned in 1914), L, NY (184 mosses purchased from Weigel in 1914), PC, and W (186 hepatics and 522 mosses received in 1914, others later). Most labels have the printed title PLANTAE IN ITINERE SECUNDO PER BOLIVIAM LECTAE: 3690 *Didymodon macrophyllus* Broth. sp nov, L; 4752 *Frullania campanulata* H. sp nov, W. At BM there are also a few labels titled FLORA VON BOLIVIA, probably left over from the 1907 set: 3431 *Tortula polyseta* C. M. At PC there are small packets with written labels: 4438 *Fissidens oligocarpa*, C. M.

Obituary in Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. **30**: 155-162. 1961, bibliography.

Hildebrandt, Johann Maria (1847-1881).

Berliner, who made three expeditions to north and east Africa and the adjacent islands from 1872 to 1881. His original collections went to B, which had 124 specimens of algae, 72 lichens, and 374 bryophytes. Others were widely sold by Karl Rensch; 2407 plants at BM, 2253 at K, 1388 at W, many at P; bryophytes are reported at H and E. New species of hepatics were published by Stephani, of mosses by C. Müller and Hampe. The first expedition was chiefly to eastern tropical Africa, 1872-1874, the second to the Comores and Somalia, 1875-1877, the third to Madagascar, 1879-1881. Although the journeys are sometimes referred to by number, labels do not distinguish them except by dates of collection. Most original labels are untitled (some have FLORA OSTAFRICA or FLORA VON MADAGASCAR), but all have "Leg. J. M. Hildebrandt; Comm. C. Rensch."; most have numbers. 44 *Sarcodina ceylonica* Harv., East Africa, 1873, PC; *Campylopus Hildebrandtii* C. Müll., Comores ins. Johanna, 1875, K; 2118 *Bryum* (*Orthocarpus*) *radiale* C. Müll. sp nov var *leptoradiale* C. Müll., Madagascar, BM. There are Stephani specimens at FH: *Plagiochila angustissima* St., Madagascar.

Itinerary and references in Bot. Jahrbücher **14**: 288-291. 1892.

Hill, Robert Southey (d 1872).

Physician and amateur botanist of Basingstoke, Hampshire, England. His herbarium is at Winchester (WTR). At BM there is a carefully prepared book of 133 numbered specimens of local lichens with the title LICHENES HANTONIENSES.

B. & B.

Hillebrand, Wilhelm (1821-1886).

Physician, born in Westphalia, who lived in Hawaii from 1851 to 1871; he also collected in California, Hongkong (specimens at G), and Java during those years. After his return to Europe he collected in Madeira and Teneriffe. Some of his collections and publications were made with his son, William F. Hillebrand. His herbarium was bequeathed to B, where all but the pteridophytes were destroyed by bombing. He sent Hawaiian specimens to K from 1862 to 1880; BM received 452 by exchange in 1890. New bryophytes were published by Mitten in Seeman's Flora Vitiensis, 1871, but the majority by C. Müller in Flora of 1888 (84 species) and 1896, and in Bull. Herb. Boissier, 1897. NY has specimens written by Mitten: 29 *Plagiochila combinata* Mitt. sp nov. PC has specimens with labels written by Müller, without date or precise locality: *Leucobryum Baldwinii* C. Müll.

Asa Gray Bull. n.s. 3: 193-197. 1957, portr.; Hillebrand, Flora of the Hawaiian Islands, xi-xii; Fl. Malesiana.

Hilsenberg see Sieber.

Hioram, Frère (Jean France Lagorce, 1875-1936).

French missionary in Cuba, who collected cryptogams and sent them to various specialists, especially at NY and PC. There are many bryophytes in the Thériot herbarium at PC: 12842 *Fissidens Bigoti* Thér. sp nov, collected in 1935. For possibly fraudulent labels on Hioram specimens see Arsène.

Death notice in Chronica Bot. 3: 88. 1937.

Hobson, Edward (1782-1830).

[MUSCI BRITANNICI] A COLLECTION OF SPECIMENS OF BRITISH MOSSES AND HEPATICAE, COLLECTED IN THE VICINITY OF MANCHESTER, AND SYSTEMATICALLY ARRANGED WITH REFERENCE TO THE MUSCOLOGIA BRITANICA (sic), ENGLISH BOTANY, &c, &c, &c, BY EDWARD HOBSON. Vol. I, Manchester (Wilson), 1818. ---------- BRITISH JUNGERMANNIAE. Vol. II, 1822. Consists of five portfolios, each with printed title page and a series of 12 × 18 cm sheets with labelled specimens.

There are several copies at BM, the most complete having 139 mosses and 46 hepatics. Although the specimens are not numbered, they are referred to in Hooker and Taylor Muscologia Britannica, ed. 2, by sequence number ("*Gymnostomum fasciculare* Hobson Brit. Mosses v. 2 n. 9"). When the specimens are distributed in herbaria, as at OXF, they may be recognized by having the genus name in capital letters, the species in lower case (*ANDREAEA rupestris*; *JUNGERMANNIA asplenioides*), no authority, reference in roman to page and plate in "Hooker and Taylor's Muscol." (ed. 1) and further references in italics to Engl. bot., Dill. Musc., or other British publications. At BM, distributed specimens have a small ticket, E. Hobson: British Mosses. Manchester, 1818-22.

B. & B.; Pearson in Bryologist **23**: 36-37. 1920.

Hochreutiner, Bénédict Pierre Georges (1873-1959).

Associated from 1896 with the Conservatoire et Jardin Botaniques at Geneva, he was its Director from 1913 to 1943. He made an expedition to Algeria in 1901, from which eleven species of mosses were reported by Cardot in 1903-1904. He made a voyage to the Netherlands Indies and around the world from 1903 to 1905. The results were published in a series of "fascicles" in Annuaire Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève, and in Candollea; hepatics by Stephani and mosses by Cardot, 1911-1912; lichens by C. Redinger in 1943.

G accessioned 3344 specimens in 1908; Hochreutiner distributed sets of specimens in 1905. The labels on mosses have the number as published in the list and also a field number: (25) 1390 *Frullania apiculata* Nees, W. At PC there are labels of Cardot: 3484 *Dicranella Hochreutineri* Card. sp nov.

Obituary in Taxon. 8: 81-83. 1959, portr.; itinerary in Annuaire Conserv. Jard. Bot. Genève **15/16**: 148-151. 1911/1912; Fl. Malesiana.

Hochstetter, Ferdinand von (1829-1884).

Geologist, son of C. F. Hochstetter of Esslingen, he took part in the

voyage around the world of the Austrian ship "Novara" in 1857-1859. The botanical collector was Anton Jelinek. Hochstetter left the expedition in New Zealand and made a geographical survey at the request of the government there during 1859. He was later the first director of the Naturhistoriches Hofmuseum in Vienna.

The Novara voyage brought back over 3500 specimens, of which the majority were accessioned at W in 1869. They included 238 algae, 285 lichens, 146 hepatics, and 239 mosses. The report was edited by H. K. von Scherzer and included algae by Grunow (published in 1868), lichens by Krempelhuber (1870), and bryophytes by Reichert (1870). Other authors—Stephani, Milde, Stitzenberger—assisted in the determinations or published on the specimens later. Hochstetter's independent collection from New Zealand has labels with number, locality, year, and collector; 186 *Frullania deplanata* Mitt., collected in 1859, W. At FH in the Sullivant herbarium there are labels written by Hampe with no date or collector's name: *Dissodon callophyllus* C. M., New Zealand, Novara Exp.

Fl. Malesiana; Encyclopedia of New Zealand 2: 92. 1966; itinerary of the Novara voyage in Ind. Herb. under Jelinek.

Hoehne, Frederico Carlos (1882-1959).

Director of the botanical institute at São Paulo, Brazil, author of Flora Brasilica. His specimens are in many herbaria; W accessioned 164 lichens of Brazil in 1902; Musci are reported at H. Mosses were published by Herzog (see *Plagiochila subabrupta* sp nov, collected in 1921), and lichens by Zahlbruckner. Herzog's herbarium is at JE, Zahlbruckner's at W. At FH, a written label, *Holomitrium arborense* Mitt., collected in 1920.

Obituary notice in Taxon 8: 209. 1959.

Hohnel, L. von.

An Austrian navel lieutenant who collected plants during the Kilimandscharo expedition of the Graf Teleki in 1887-1888. New species of hepatics were described by Stephani in Hedwigia, 1891, and of Musci by C. Müller in Flora, 1890. There were bryophytes at B, including 30 new species, probably in the herbarium of Müller. I find no evidence of a regular distribution. At PC a liverwort, *Plagiochila Teleki* Steph., has the label in Stephani's writing; a moss is labelled by Müller *Campylopus Hohnelii* mihi, and is also there with Cardot's label. BM has written labels of Brotherus: *Polytrichum Hohnelii* C. M. E reports bryophyte specimens of Müller.

Flora 73: 465. 1890.

Holl, C. Friedrich.

Collected in Madeira in 1827; 114 specimens were accessioned at W in 1858 with the title PLANTAE MADERENSES 1827 LECTAE. Labels I have seen are untitled and undated, printed, with meager data. *Sticta damaecornis* Ach., MEL; *Jungermannia spinulosa* Dicks., OXF. He collected in Portugal in 1828 for Unio itineraria, q.v.

There are a few lichens in Holl and Schmidt (later Schmidt and Kunze) DEUTSCHLANDS SCHWÄMME, including 25 *Racodium rupestre* Pers. This numbered exsiccata was issued in 9 fascicles of 25 numbers each, as follows: Fascicle 1, 1815; Fascicles 2-5, 1816; Fascicles 6-8, 1819; Fascicle 9, 1820 (data from Leipziger Lit. Zeit.). It is complete at BM and FH.

Holst, Carl Hugo Ehrenfried Wilhelm (1865-1893).

Collected in East Africa in 1891-1893. Plants, including cryptogams, were cited in Engler, Pflanzenwelt Ost-Afrikas und der Nachbargebeite, 1895. Brotherus had already described some of the mosses in Bot. Jahrbücher, 1894. There were 594 specimens of lichens and 227 bryophytes at B. P accessioned from Drake del Castillo 379 plants in 1894, K received plants in the same year.

Specimens of Musci, determined by Brotherus, have the printed title C. HOLST, FLORA VON USAMBARA: 3472 *Fissidens Holstii* Broth., sp nov, collection VII, 1893, PC; 4300 *Isopterygium Holstii* Broth., collection VIII, 1893, K.

Ind. Herb.

Hombron see D'Urville.

Home, James Everard (1798-1854).

Captain in the Royal British Navy. He sent 141 plants to BM from China in 1843-1844 and 1286 from Australia, New Zealand, and New Caledonia in 1846 and 1853. They are reported also at K and FI. Labels at BM have a printed legend CAPT. SIR EVERARD HOME, NEW ZEALAND, RECD 1853: *Leptostomum macrocarpum*.

B. & B.

Hooker, Joseph Dalton (1817-1911).

Son of William Jackson Hooker, he graduated in medicine in 1839 and in September of the same year joined James Clark Ross's expedition to Antarctica as surgeon and naturalist. Returning in September 1843, he began the publication of the botanical results in a series of major works, which were interrupted by a journey to India. He reached Calcutta in January 1848, collected in Sikkim for two years, then with Thomas Thomson in Assam, and returned to England in March 1851. Besides these two major journeys, he was in Palestine and Syria in 1860, in Morocco in 1871, and with Asa Gray in western United States in 1877. He succeeded his father as Director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew, serving from 1865 to 1885. His personal herbarium is at K.

Antarctic Voyage. Aside from a short visit to Cockburn Island late in 1842, no collecting was actually done within the area now designated Antarctica, that is, south of the 60th parallel. The chief collecting localities were the subantarctic islands of Kerguelen, Auckland, Campbell (May 1840 to July 1841), Falkland and Hermite (April to November 1842), and periods in Tasmania, New Zealand, and Australia. The botanical results were brought together in Hooker's Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H. M. Discovery-Ships Erebus and Terror, three volumes in 6, dated 1847-1860 but originally published in approximately monthly fascicles. Volume I, Flora Antarctica, was issued from 10 Jun 1844 to 2 Oct 1847; Volume II, Flora Novae Zelandiae, from 10 Jun 1852 to 9 Feb 1855; Volume III, Flora Tasmaniae, from 24 Oct 1855 to 29 Dec 1859 (exact dates of fascicles in Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 207-208). New species of lower cryptogams were, however, described, to secure priority, in papers in Lond. Jour. Bot. by their authors from 1844 to 1848, most, but not all, pre-dating their appearance in the book. Hooker's name precedes that of the joint author of the papers, but the major work was done by William Wilson on mosses, Thomas Taylor on

hepatics and lichens, William Henry Harvey on algae.

Some of the 73 new taxa of Musci were published by Hooker and Wilson in Lond. Jour. Bot. in 1844; others were first published in Hooker's Botany of the Voyage. Wilson had received the full collection of mosses, most of them by 10 Nov 1843; he began on the study of those to be included in the first volume, grouping and numbering the specimens by islands—Campbell, Auckland, Hermite, Falkland, Kerguelen—and within these, systematically. He had time to include some Tasmanian and New Zealand species before the publication of the paper. Hooker's labels for the specimens were on blue paper, with the name of the island printed, and the subscript ANTART. EXP. 1839-1843. J. D. H. A later printing of labels, probably in 1846, corrected the spelling to ANTARCT. Wilson prepared named sets and returned them to Hooker by the end of 1846. But on 30 July 1847 Greville had not yet received the set reserved for him, and Sullivant did not receive his until Dec 1851, the New Zealand ones not until 1857.

Since it was a government expedition, the first set of all Hooker's plants went to BM, and had 1414 specimens, consisting of all the phanerogams and "a large part" of the cryptogams; BM had more with the Wilson herbarium in 1873. There are specimens at most large herbaria. An important set is at FH, where it comprises much of the intact Thomas Taylor herbarium. This must have been an early set, for it has the "Antart." labels, and the few specimens from Tasmania and New Zealand are unnumbered. There are 248 specimens, including all but 13 of the new taxa of the islands which were published in the journal, and some at least of those published in Flora Antarctica, Vol. 1, as well as a few from other places. The Sullivant set at FH is largely unnumbered and has a variety of labels; there are some indications that it might have come from Wilson's own herbarium. 1a *Andreaea acutifolia* H. fil. Wils., Campbell's Island, BM, FH (Taylor); *Zygodon obtusifolius* Hook., Van Dieman's Land, FH (Sullivant); 302 *Sphagnum compactum* var *ambiguum*, New Zealand, BM; *Bryum antarcticum* HfW, Cockburn Island no. 6, FH (Taylor), handwritten label.

Some of the new hepatics were published by Hooker and Taylor in Lond. Jour. Bot. in 1844, 1845, and 1846; others in Gottsche, Lindenberg, and Nees, Synopsis Hepaticarum in 1847 (as of Taylor and Hooker), and in Hooker's Botany of the Voyage. After Taylor's death in 1848, William Mitten took over the hepatics, and edited the section in the New Zealand volume. The specimens studied by Taylor are at BM and in his herbarium at FH; I have also seen specimens in the Nees herbarium at STR, and they are reported from the Lindenberg herbarium at G. Mitten in Fl. New Zealand p 125 says that some of the hepatics studied by Taylor were not returned to K and are only in the Taylor herbarium. *Marchantia polymorpha*, BM, FH (Taylor), OXF.

A list of 151 lichens, with the new taxa described, was published by Hooker and Taylor in Lond. Jour. Bot. in 1844, pre-dating the first islands fascicle of the Botany of the Voyage. They are in the Taylor herbarium at FH; 1 *Solorina aurantica* sp nov. Babington took over the editorship of the lichens with the second fascicle of Volume I.

Algae were published by Hooker and Harvey in Lond. Jour. Bot. in 1845, 1847, and 1848. There are many (as well as other Hooker cryptogams) in the Montagne herbarium at PC, some with the usual blue label (*Sargassum Sinclairii* H.f.Harv., New Zealand), some with written labels (1270 *Delesseria frondosa* Ach., Van Dieman's Land). At FH there are labels titled EREBUS

AND TERROR ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, HERB. LANDSBOROUGH: *Sargassum Sinclairii*.

Indian Journey. With a grant from the government to collect plants for Kew, and with travel assistance supplied by the East India Company, Hooker spent over two years in northern India. He collected alone in Sikkim, but was joined in May 1850 by Thomas Thomson for the journey in Khasia, Assam. Thomson (1817-1878), after graduating in medicine at Glasgow (where he studied botany with William Jackson Hooker), had joined the East India Company as surgeon, arriving in Calcutta in 1840 and participating in various campaigns. In 1847-1848 he was a commissioner of the survey of the boundary between Kashmir and Tibet. In November 1850 Hooker and Thomson left Assam, and Thomson returned to England in broken health. He worked on his plant collections at Kew, subsidized the preliminary volume of their discoveries, Flora Indica (1855), and returned to India as successor to Falconer as superintendent of the botanical garden at Calcutta, where he served from 1854 to his retirement in 1861. Both the collections from Sikkim and Assam have labels titled Hooker and Thomson; the collector's initials are given in publications and some labels. A very large number of plants were brought back. The first set is at K, but P accessioned 11,725, V had 8150, BM had 6246, and there are specimens at most large herbaria.

The cryptogams were sent by Hooker to William Mitten, who arranged and numbered them roughly by genera. At Hooker's request, but perhaps with some reluctance, he turned over the Musci to William Wilson, retaining the hepatics. Wilson identified the mosses, and prepared a manuscript list, which was, however, published by Mitten (and Wilson) without diagnoses in Jour. Bot. Kew Misc. 9, 1857. The numbers on the list correspond with those on the specimens, which had already been distributed. In the crucial publication, by Mitten alone, in Jour. Linn. Soc. London Suppl. 1859, where new taxa are described, many of Wilson's identifications and new names were rejected and different ones substituted. Numbers on the specimens range from 1 in *Andreaea* to 1293 in *Sphagnum*, though there are several numbers of many of the species; at W numbers 1193, 1194, 1204, 1235 are all *Pogonatum rufisetum* Wils. Not all herbaria added the names to the labels; the Wilson herbarium at BM is mostly unnamed, and many in the Sullivant herbarium at FH are named only to genus. Some herbaria have transcribed the names from the 1857 paper (usually recognizable if the authority is "Wils. MSS"), most have the names from Mitten's paper of 1859, some with the reference. Labels are on blue-gray paper, the usual title being HERB. IND. OR. HOOK. FIL. & THOMSON: 1 *Andreaea rigida* Wils., PC; 294 *Grimmia redunca*, at W has "Wils." [1857], at K has "Mitt." [1859], as authority. At PC, from the Mitten herbarium, there are handwritten labels without titles: *Orthotrichum crenulatum* Mitt.. Tibet, Thomson 213.

Mitten published the hepatics in Jour. Linn. Soc. Lond. Bot. 5, 1861. Numbers cited are continuous with those of the mosses, that is, from the 1300s through the 1600s. He had told Wilson in a letter that there would be 293 species, of which 107 were new. There are many specimens at PC with citations to the Mitten paper. 1538, 1539, 1540 are all *Frullania Grevilleana* Tayl.; 1671 *Dumortiera hirsuta* Mitten p 125 n. 266.

Hooker's travels are described in his own books, in letters and diary entries published at the time in Lond. Jour. Bot. and in L. Huxley's Life and Letters of J.D.H.; also in Turrill, Joseph Dalton Hooker and Turrill, Pioneer Plant Geography. There are letters from Hooker and Mitten in the Wilson

letter file at BM, and to Hooker at K.

Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 207-209.

Hose, Johann Albert (d 1800).

HERBARIUM VIVUM MUSCORUM FRONDOSORUM CUM DESCRIPTIONIBUS ANALYTICUS AD NORMAM HEDWIGII. PARS I. CURANTE JOANNE ALBERTO HOSE. Lipsiae, sumtibus Henrici Gräff. 1799. Preface Heidelberg, 1 Dec 1798. 93 + 2 p, Tab. I-XII. PARS II. Lipsiae, Gräff. 1800. Preface Heidelberg, 4 Aug 1799. 89 + 3 p, Tab. I-XII.

The complete copy at Bibliothèque Nationale Paris has the two volumes, 10 × 16 cm, with marbled covers, in a slip case. The tabulae are on colored paper, each with a specimen artistically flattened and arranged. In Pars I the tabula number is printed in the upper left, the genus and species name below the specimen in italic type. In Pars II the tabula number is in the upper right, "P. II" in the upper left, and the genus name in roman and the species in italic are below the specimen. The copy at BM cryptogamic library has no specimen pages, and the covers have been removed for binding with other opusculae. Ind. Herb. notes it at Copenhagen, and it is probably in other libraries. It is listed in Pritzel and Jackson; the specimens are cited in Bridel Bryologia universa, 1826-1827 and Hooker and Taylor Muscologia Britannica, 1827.

This is an important early illustration of the Hedwigian system, comparable with Ehrhart's Plantae cryptogamae Linneae (1785-1789), published before Hedwig's Species muscorum of 1801 but citing his Fundamentum of 1782 and Descriptio of 1787-1797 as well as publications by Bridel, Dillenius, Gmelin, Haller, and others. In the first volume there is a table of Hedwigian genera systematically arranged, and in the second a table designated "Hedwigio-Brideliana." After the tables follow descriptions, one page in Latin, one in German, for each of the species on the intercalated tabulae. The species are:

	Pars I		Pars II
1.	*Bryum argenteum*	1.	*Bartramia pomiformis*
2.	*Dicranum scoparium*	2.	*Dicranum purpureum*
3.	*Fissidens pulvinata*	3.	*Grimmia apocarpa*
4.	*Hedwigia ciliata*	4.	*Gymnostomum truncatum*
5.	*Hypnum velutinum*	5.	*Hypnum cupressiforme*
6.	*Hypnum intricatum*	6.	*Hypnum lutescens*
7.	*Hypnum purum*	7.	*Hypnum myosuroides*
8.	*Leskea subtilis*	8.	*Hypnum striatum*
9.	*Polytrichum urnigerum*	9.	*Leskea sericea*
10.	*Tetraphis pellucida*	10.	*Koelreutera hygrometrica*
11.	*Tortula muralis*	11.	*Sphagnum capillifolium*
12.	*Trichostomum canescens*	12.	*Tortula subulata*

Hosseus, Carl Curt (1878-1950).

German, who made an expedition to Siam, via Ceylon, Singapore, and the Malay Peninsula, 1904-1905; he later emigrated to Argentina, where he was Professor of Botany at Córdoba. Herzog and later Thériot described some of his South American bryophytes, and Hosseus published on South American mosses in 1937-1939. His herbarium is at CORD. BM received 432 plants of Siam in 1905 and 1906; K had 430 in 1908; P, 210 in 1911; lichens were

reported at B. At K, specimens of bryophytes have the printed title PLANTAE SIAMENSES: 365 *Leucobryum javanense* (Brid.) Broth., collected in 1904.

Fl. Malesiana.

Hostmann, Friedrich W. R. (1798-1864), and August Kappler (1815-1887).

Hostmann was a German physician who settled at Paramaribo, Suriname, in 1818 and sent plants to Göttingen and K from 1824 to 1841. In the latter year he gave up medical practice to collect for profit, joined Kappler, a German who had come to Suriname with the Dutch army, and they prepared a set of plants which were sold, mostly undetermined, by R. F. Hohenacker. Both men continued to collect, together and alone, for Hohenacker until about 1860. Specimens are at BM, L, PC, and elsewhere, the mosses, according to Florschütz, not studied completely until recent times. 605a *Campylopus Lavamarum* (C. Müll.) Mitt., Suriname, issued by Hohenacker in 1846, PC (Thériot).

Pulle, Enum. Vasc. Pl. Suriname, 2-5, 8-10; Florschütz, Mosses Suriname, 2-5, 8-10; Stevenson, Fungus exs., 199.

Howe, Marshall Avery (1867-1936).

Educated in Vermont, he was Instructor in Botany at the University of California for five years, then went to the herbarium of Columbia College as curator in 1899; he accompanied the herbarium to the New York Botanical Garden in 1901 and spent the rest of his life there, eventually as Director. He maintained his early interest in hepatics (he published on them as early as 1899) but is best known for his work on the marine algae of Bermuda, the Bahamas, and Puerto Rico. His herbarium of some 32,000 specimens is at NY, but there are many of the early period at UC and both institutions have distributed specimens. Distributed by UC, ALGAE CALIFORNICUS, *Amphiroa orbigniana* Harv., collected in 1892, FH. Distributed by NY, NORTH AMERICAN MARINE ALGAE, 4079 *Cladocephalus scoparius* M. A. Howe, Bahamas, 1905, US. Some of his specimens were issued in Collins, Holden, and Setchell, Phycotheca Boreali-americana.

Obituaries in Jour. New York Bot. Garden **38**: 25-31. 1937, portr. and Bryologist **40**: 33-36. 1937, portr.

Howell, Thomas Jefferson (1842-1912).

Self-taught farmer and store keeper who collected in northwestern America from 1876 and sold large numbers of specimens to herbaria in the U. S. and abroad. Most of the specimens are from Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, but he also collected in Alaska in 1895. His original herbarium is at ORE but there are 2263 reported at F, over 1000 at P, and like numbers elsewhere. There are specimens at US distributed by the California Academy of Sciences (CAS). For bryophytes, at least, they are often considered exsiccatae. On labels the title is HOWELL'S PACIFIC COAST PLANTS: 1803 *Sphagnum Girgensohnii* var *cristatum* Russ., Alaska, FH.

Obituary in Bot. Gaz. **55**: 458-460. 1913, portr.; Thomas, Bot. Explor., 22-23, portr.; Humphrey, 118-119.

Howie, Charles (1811-1899).

Scottish nurseryman, author of The Moss Flora of Fife and Kinross. He also published a book of specimens, MUSCI FIFENSES: SPECIMENS OF

THE MOSSES OF FIFESHIRE: ILLUSTRATED BY NOTES RELATIVE TO THEIR DISTRIBUTION OVER THE COUNTY, St. Andrews and London, with seven pages of text and 112 specimens. It was received at BM Jan 1897 but probably published earlier. In herbaria, the set has often been broken up. The printed labels are unnumbered, with title, Latin name, English name, and habitat. The author's name is usually absent, but may be present in full or as initials CH. *Andraea rupestris* Hedw., BM, E.

B. & B.

Hulme, J. R.

Physician at Scarborough, Yorkshire. He published a manual, The Scarborough Algae, of iv and 103 pages, with 25 illustrative specimens, in 1842. Copies are at BM and FH. The specimen pages are numbered serially with the text pages, the page number and family name at the top, the genus and species names at the bottom. When dispersed in the herbarium, only the name may be with the specimen; it is printed in capital letters, without authority. 3 Fucoidae / *HALYDRIS SILIQUOSA*. The specimens are all of marine algae.

B. & B.

Hulting, Johan (1842-1929).

Swedish lichenologist, his herbarium is at Göteborg (GB). Specimens were distributed with labels having the printed title LICHENES SCANDINAVIAE; *Gyrophora polyrrhiza* (L.), collected in Vesterogothia in 1891, MEL.

Ind. Herb.

Humbert, Jean-Henri (1887-1967).

Director of the Laboratoire de Phanérogamie of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris from 1931 to 1958. He made many expeditions to various parts of Africa, but the largest collections are from Madagascar, to which he made 10 journeys from 1912 to 1960. He collected some 30,000 specimens; the originals are now at P and PC, but duplicates from Madagascar are present in many herbaria. His early collections of mosses were described by Cardot in 1916; subsequently Potier de la Varde published many papers on his mosses and described a number of new taxa.

The Madagascar specimens have labels with the printed title MISSION H. HUMBERT — PLANTES DE MADAGASCAR, followed by the number of the expedition: 28 *Sphagnum Humbertii* Card., 2^{e} Voyage, 1924, PC. Others have the title MISSION H. HUMBERT — PLANTES DE L'AFRIQUE EQUATORIALE, followed by the year; *Leucobryum afro-glaucum* C. M. Congo Belge, 1929, PC.

Obituary in Taxon **17**: 186-189. 1968.

Humblot, H.

Resident of Angasiza, Grande Comore Island, in 1890. His specimens of mosses were sent to Renauld by Alfred Grandidier (1836-1921), French author of Histoire naturelle de Madagascar, published 1898-1905, and containing mosses by Renauld and Cardot. Humblot specimens were accessioned at P from 1881 to 1904, with a manuscript catalogue of his vascular plant specimens, numbering 1284. Renauld published a list of 22 species of mosses. There are originals and duplicates at PC; *Anoectangium Humblotii* R. et C. sp nov, one specimen from Renauld, one from Cardot, another of

unmarked origin, all apparently of the same gathering.

Humbert in Comptes Rendus IV Réunion AEFAT, 1962, p 134; Renauld in Rev. de Bot. 9: 224-225. 1891.

Hunt, George Edward (d 1873).

Bryologist and banker of Manchester, England. A friend of W. Wilson, he collected a large number of specimens in England, Scotland, and Ireland, many of which he distributed. He published several articles on mosses in local journals before his death at the age of 32. His herbarium went to K, where it is kept intact. Specimens in many herbaria have labels with printed title EX HERB. GEORGE E. HUNT: *Grimmia contorta* Wahl., OXF.

Obituary in Jour. Bot. Lond. 1873: 191; B. & B.

Hutton see Kirk.

Hyades, Paul Daniel Jules.

French naval physician on "la Romanche" on a mission to Cape Horn, 1882-1883. Other collectors were "Dr. Hahn" and Paul Auguste Hariot, q.v. The expedition was supported by the Académie des Sciences, and the results published in seven volumes from 1885 to 1891. Hyades prepared the geology and anthropology, Hariot and Petit the algae, Müller Arg. the lichens, Bescherelle and Massalongo the hepatics, and Bescherelle the mosses (53 species, seven new). There were earlier publications in journals to secure priority. Specimens were collected in the southern parts of Chile and Patagonia, and Tierra del Fuego; a common locality is Hoste Island, and both Hahn and Hariot visited Hermite. The collections were received at P in 1884 and prepared with labels titled MISSION DU CAP HORN, 1882-1883, EXPÉDITION DE LA ROMANCHE: *Sphagnum bicolor* Besch., sp nov, Ile Hoste, Hyades. There are also written labels at PC: 168 *Plagiochila subpectinata* Besch. & Mass. sp nov, Ile Campden, Hahn. At BM, from the Bescherelle herbarium, written: 157 *Grimmia austroleucophaea* B., Ile Hoste, Hariot. The Boissier Herbarium distributed specimens from the herbarium of J. B. Jack with mimeographed labels: *Rhizogonium longicollum* C. M., Chile, Hahn. In the Schiffner herbarium at FH there are written labels of Hahn, also from Jack, *Radula flavifolia*, and from Stephani, *Radula inflata* L. & L.

The itinerary is in the first volume of Mission scientifique du Cap Horn. Dr. Hahn has been confused with Ludwig Hahn of Martinique, q.v., but the latter died in 1881.

Ingraham, Robert C.

Amateur botanist and city librarian at New Bedford, Massachusetts, who collected eastern American plants in the 1860s and 1870s. His moss herbarium is at FH. Sullivant and Lesquereux distributed specimens in their Musci Boreali-americani Ed. 2 (1865): 11 *Campostelium saxicole* Bry. eur., Kentucky; 346 *Dichelyma pallescens* Bry. eur., New England.

Barnhart.

Jacquemont, Victor (1801-1832).

He was sent by the Museum of Paris to Haiti in 1827, then to India in 1829. He arrived at Calcutta in July 1829 and explored in the Himalayas and near Bombay, where he died of dysentery in December 1832. P accessioned 4787 specimens from India in 1833, duplicates of which were distributed.

Labels are titled VOYAGE DE V. JACQUEMONT AUX INDES ORIENT: 563 *Dicranum scoparium* Hedw. There are specimens at NY with labels written by Mitten: *Tayloria Jacquemontii* W. P. Sch., in m. Himalaja (published as *Dissodon*; the combination was made by Mitten in 1859).

Lasègue, 153-155; Urban, Symb. Antill., 65; Virville, 363-365.

Jacquinot see D'Urville.

Jameson, William (1796-1873).

Emigrated from Scotland to Lima, Peru in 1820, then to Guayaquil where he practiced medicine, and in 1826 to Quito, Ecuador, where, after practicing medicine for a year, he became successively Professor of Chemistry and Botany at the University, assayer and then Director of the Mint. At the request of the government he prepared a flora of Ecuador of which 2 volumes and part of a third were completed. He sent plants to W. J. Hooker at Kew from 1840, but the first reference to numbered sets I find is in a footnote to a series of articles by Jameson in Lond. Jour. Bot. in 1842; Jameson had then prepared 12 sets. BM bought nearly 3000 specimens from 1845 to 1869; K bought at least 830 and has many more from the Hooker herbarium; P bought over 600. There were mosses, hepatics, and lichens among them, and, in 1847, 8 sets of 102 kinds of bryophytes.

The naming of the bryophytes was a source of some hard feelings, according to correspondence at K and BM. Hooker sent from time to time some of the bryophytes to Thomas Taylor and some to William Wilson. Both felt a proprietary interest in Jameson mosses and inevitably both gave names to the same taxa. Most of the new species of bryophytes and lichens were published by Taylor in Hooker's Journal of Botany in the 1840s; Wilson, however, criticized some of his determinations (see Lond. Jour. Bot. 5: 447-455. 1846). At Taylor's death in 1848 his specimens, or a part of them, came to William Mitten, and apparently also Wilson's unpublished lists and descriptions. In Mitten's Catalogue of the cryptogamic plants collected by Prof. W. Jameson, Jour. Bot. Kew Misc. 3: 49-57, 351-361. 1851, Wilson's numbers are used, with Taylor's published names and some of Wilson's unpublished ones, but with Mitten's interpretations. (Mitten similarly had the last word over Wilson on Hooker and Thomson's Indian, and over Spruce on Spruce's Amazonian mosses.)

Mitten's specimens are at NY (*Tayloria Jamesonii* C. Müll.). Many annotated Taylor specimens are at FH (*Brachymitrium Jamesonii* Tayl., *Dendroceros Jamesonii* Tayl.), and at K (*Tortula Quitensis* Tayl.); specimens of Wilson are at BM and K.

Obituary in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. 12: 19-28. 1873; DNB; Lasègue, 472; B. & B.; Jameson's collecting localities are in Acosta-Solis, Naturalistas y viajeros científicos del Ecuador, 26-28.

Jelinek see Hochstetter.

Johnson, William Henry (b 1875).

He was attached to the Agricultural Office in Ghana from 1898 to 1910 as a specialist on coffee, cocoa, and rubber. From 1910 to 1920 he was an agricultural officer in Southern Nigeria. His African collections came to K and labels were prepared with the title GOLD COAST HERBARIUM: 40 *Calymperes Theriotii* Ren. & Card. Specimens were also distributed with

labels EX HORT. BOT. KEW: 31 *Calymperes aburiense* Dix. sp nov, BM. There are specimens from the Dixon herbarium at BM: 23 *Calymperes angustinerve*, Dix. sp nov.

Hepper and Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Africa, 42; Barnhart.

Jones, Marcus Eugene (1852-1934).

Graduated in Latin at Grinnell College, Iowa, then became a professional collector of western American plants in 1878, and continued to collect until his death. He lived in Utah from 1880 to 1923, and later was associated with Pomona College in California, to which he left his own herbarium of 100,000 specimens. He published a journal, Contributions to Western Botany, from 1891 to 1934. Most of his first collection, made in Colorado in 1878, was sold by Keck in twelve sets of 800 species of phanerogams for $50 the set. Jones sold plants to many herbaria from printed lists; I have seen seven lists, dated from 1879 to 1884, of plants from Colorado, Utah, California, and Arizona; not all the lists have cryptogams and they seem to be only common species. BM had 445 cryptogams and over 5000 phanerogams; lichens are reported at UPS. FLORA OF COLORADO, 928 *Hedwigia ciliata* Hedw., collected in 1878, PC.

Jones collected in Mexico in 1892 and again in a series of trips from 1926 to 1930. He described 217 new taxa of vascular plants from these collections; C. V. Morton and S. F. Blake published his itinerary and a critique of his identifications in 1945, rejecting two-thirds of the new names.

Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 79-88, 130-134, portr.; Thomas, Bot. Explor., 39-40, portr.; Stevenson, Fungus, exs., 217.

Junghuhn, Franz Wilhelm (1809-1864).

German surgeon who took service with the Dutch East Indian army in 1835 and spent the rest of his life, except for a furlough in Europe 1848-1855, in and near Java, as physician and then as official of the natural science commission. He published a synopsis of fungi of Java in 1838. The rest of his plants were published in five parts from 1851-1857 (dates of parts in Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 319), the major part of the phanerogams by Miquel, the mosses by Dozy and Molkenboer, hepatics by Sande Lacoste, lichens by Montagne and van den Bosch. New species of cryptogams were also published elsewhere by these authors; the priority is confused.

His herbarium is at L, with duplicates at various places including BM (236) and K (from herb. Hooker). It is likely that most of the cryptogams were retained by the determiners: Dozy and Molkenboer's at L; Sande Lacoste's at G (fide Bonner); Montagne's at PC. PC has some written labels (*Plagiochila dichotoma* N. ab E.) which are in the same writing, apparently Junghuhn's, as some in the Sullivant herbarium at FH; the latter were received from O. L. Blume in 1858. PC and K have labels with printed titles, not identical as to abbreviations, which, with abbreviations written out would read HERBARIUM JUNGHUNIANUM IN HORTO ACADEMIAE LUGDUNO-BATAVIAE (*Leucobryum falcatum* Mitt., K). None of the labels has date or precise locality.

Fl. Malesiana xxv, 267-269 (itinerary, bibliography) and cxliv (handwriting); Lasègue, 495; see in Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., under Dozy, Junghuhn, Miquel.

Jungner, Johann Richard (1858-1929).

Swedish botanist who collected in the Cameroons in 1890-1892. B had 104 mosses and hepatics; K received 30 hepatics in 1893. There are many

hepatics at PC, some numbered. The title is printed: PLANTAE IN AFRICA OCCIDENTALIS COLLECTAE . . MONTES KAMEROUNENSES, 152 *Plagiochila Thomeensis* var *minor* Steph., determined by Stephani, PC. His main herbarium is at UPS.

Hepper and Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Africa, 43.

Kane, Elisha Kent (1820-1857).

American naval physician who made two arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin. He was senior medical officer on the "Advance," commanded by Lt. Edwin J. De Haven, on the United States Grinnell Expedition of 1850-1851, and in command of the Second Grinnell Expedition, also on the "Advance," from 31 May 1853 to 11 Oct 1855. The ship was abandoned in May 1855 and the survivors made their way by sledge and small boat to the Danish settlements in southern Greenland. Kane's narratives of the expeditions were extremely popular and he was given a national funeral at his death two years after his return.

On both expeditions, collecting was done along the coast of western Greenland between latitudes 64° and 81°, but most of the more northerly specimens were lost. On the second expedition Kane was assisted in collecting by I. I. Hayes, q.v., who later commanded another arctic voyage. The botanical specimens were presented to the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia and published by Elias M. Durand, the cryptogams by Thomas Potts James. In the Enumeration (Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 6: 186-187. 1856; Jour. Philadelphia Acad. Nat. Sci. ser. 2, 3: 179-204. 1856; Kane, Arctic Explorations 2: 442-467. 1856), numbers 114-138 are Musci, 139-142 Hepaticae, 143-148 Lichenes. Plants from both expeditions were published together without distinction, and no dates of collection are provided. According to Durand, cryptogams were collected at Sukkertoppen (Lat. 64°) on both voyages, at Disco Island (70°) on the first, and at Fiske Fiord (64°), Proven (72°) and Bedevilled Reach (79°) on the second.

James made up 6 or 7 sets of the mosses, one of which, and the "scraps," he kept, one he sent to W. S. Sullivant, and the rest he returned to Durand at Philadelphia (letter from James to Sullivant 10 Mai 1856, at FH). There is what appears to be a full set of these in the Durand herbarium at PC and probably one at PH. BM later acquired a scrapbook with 44 mosses. Specimens prepared by James have in stamp DR. KANE'S ARCTIC EXP.: *Bryum lucidum* James.

Kane, U. S. Grinnell Expedition, 1853 (other printings) and Arctic Explorations in the Years 1853, '54, '55, 2 vols, 1856; Meisel 141-143; DAB.

Kappler see Hostmann.

Karsten, George Henry Hermann (1863-1937).

German botanist, from 1890 successively Lecturer and Professor at the Universities of Kiel, Bonn, and Halle. From 1888 to 1890 he was in the Dutch East Indies. His hepatics from Amboina were described by Schiffner and are in the Schiffner herbarium at FH: *Bazzania horridula* Schiffn. sp nov, Amboina, 1889. There are also new mosses in this herbarium: *Sphagnum Junghuhnianum*, Br. Java, 1890. His main collections are reported to be at HAL and L. On labels his name is abbreviated G. Karsten. Specimens from South America collected by Gustav Karl Wilhelm Hermann Karsten have labels Hermann or Herm. Karsten (see *Bartramia Karsteniana* C. M. =*Breu-*

telia).

Fl. Malesiana; Chronica Botanica 4: 176-177. 1938, portr., bibliogr.; Ind. Herb.

Kearney, Thomas Henry, Jr. (1874-1956).

He joined the U. S. Department of Agriculture as botanist and plant physiologist in 1894, retired in 1944 and became research associate at the California Academy of Science. In 1898 he made a botanical survey of the Great Dismal Swamp in southwestern Virginia; specimens are at US (1677 *Sphagnum Kearneyi* Warnst. sp nov). He was with the Harriman Alaska Expedition, q.v., in 1899, and collected largely in Arizona after his retirement.

Obituary notice in Taxon 6: 31. 1967; Thomas, Bot. Explor., 28, portr.

Kegel, Hermann Aribert Heinrich (1819-1856).

German, who went to Suriname in 1844 to collect living plants for the horticultural firm of Van Houtte of Ghent. Mosses were described by C. Müller in 1848, with 34 species, 15 new, and a new genus *Callicosta*. According to Florschütz, the types of his mosses are at GOET, duplicates at PC. There are some in the Fleischer herbarium at FH: *Calymperes disciforme* C. Müll, Suriname, Kegel 1844.

Pulle, Enum. Vasc. Plants Suriname, 6-7; Florschütz, Mosses Suriname, 2.

Kehding, Freidrich.

German, engaged in business in Sumatra; he sent specimens to Beccari, collected in 1878 and 1879. Beccari's herbarium is at FI. At US there is a label titled KEHDING PLANTAE INDIAE ORIENT., *Chiloscyphus Kehdingii* Geheeb sp nov, Singapore, no date, a number 19 apparently added.

Fl. Malesiana.

Kellogg, Albert (1813-1887).

Physician, who moved from Connecticut to California in 1849 and collected many plants in that state. He named a large number of vascular plants as new but his determinations have been questioned; his herbarium is at CAS, San Francisco. In 1867-1868 he made a journey to Alaska; specimens are reported to be at US. A moss in the James herbarium at FH, *Pogonatum contortum*, has only "Alaska, Kellogg." A lichen in the Tuckerman herbarium at FH, *Lecidea aglaea* Sommerf., has "Sitka, 1868, Kellogg."

Obituaries in Zoë 4: 1-2. 1893, portr., and Amer. Jour. Sci. ser. 3, 35: 261-262. 1888; Thomas, Bot. Explor., 25, portr.

Kennicott see Dall.

Kidder, Jerome Henry (1842-1889).

He joined the U. S. Navy as surgeon in 1866 and resigned in 1884. He took part in the expedition to observe the transit of Venus in 1874-1875. The U. S. party had its headquarters on Kerguelen Island, as did the British and German observers (see under Transit of Venus for collectors). Plant collections made by Kidder were published in Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. in 1875-1876. There were 28 bryophytes by T. P. James, 18 lichens by Tuckerman, and 22 algae by Farlow. Specimens came to US and duplicates were distributed, some with the title TRANSIT OF VENUS EXPEDITION

. . KERGUELEN'S LAND (*Ceramium rubrum* Lyngbe, NY), others with the heading UNITED STATES NATIONAL HERBARIUM (*Grimmia frondosa* James sp nov, US). However, the largest group of mosses is in the James herbarium at FH, 71 specimens, among them some taxa not on the published list, some duplicates, and some undetermined specimens. There are lichens at FH in the Tuckerman herbarium (*Lecidea fusco-atra* Fr.).

DAB.

Killip, Ellsworth Paine (1890-1968).

Member of the staff of the U. S. National Museum, he was a specialist on South American phanerogams. He collected with Maxon, q.v., in Jamaica, but his most extensive collecting was during several trips to Colombia, alone and with others. His herbarium is at US, but there are many mosses at NY, where they were described by R. S. Williams, and at FH. Labels have printed titles: EXPLORATIONS IN COLOMBIA, DEPARTMENT OF EL CAUCA, 5246 *Hookeriopsis Killipii* R.S.W. sp nov, Killip and Francis W. Pennell, 1922, US; EXPLORATION IN COLOMBIA, EASTERN CORDILLERA, 17537 *Didymodon Killipii* R.S.W. sp nov, Killip and Albert Charles Smith, 1927, K.

Amer. Men Sci., 1944.

Kirk, Thomas (1828-1898).

Emigrated from England to New Zealand in 1863 and became curator of the New Zealand Institute and lecturer at Wellington College. BM received 700 plants of New Zealand in 1883 and 90 in 1897; OXF has about 500, including bryophytes. Musci were described by Mitten in 1882. There are specimens in the Mitten herbarium at NY: 195/196 *Eremodon robustus* H.f. et W., filed with *Tayloria* types. Other specimens at NY have as collectors Hutton and Kirk. Henry Hutton (d 1868) was a government official in South Africa. NY has distributed Kirk specimens to, among other places, US. Kirk's personal specimens are at WELT and at Otago University.

B. & B.; Index Herb.

Klinggraeff see Unio itineraria.

Knight, Charles (1818-c 1891).

Emigrated from Britain to New Zealand before 1852, and sent specimens to K from 1852 to 1883; lichens and bryophytes are reported at other institutions. He published with Mitten on New Zealand lichens in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. in 1862, and in subsequent papers to 1884. BM has specimens with written labels: *Dicnemon Knighti* Hpe, N. Zealand, Knight. At NY there are specimens from Mitten's herbarium with written labels: *Eremodon robustus* Hook. fil. et Wils., "Mr Knight 64 and 69." Knight's personal herbarium is at WELTU.

B. & B.; Index Herb.

Knudsen, Valdemar Sigfred.

At OXF there are mosses and hepatics from Hawaii, where he was a sugar planter. Labels have the printed title SANDWICH ISLANDS: 16 *Dumortiera hirsuta*; 224 *Grimmia ovata* W. & Mohr, collected in 1876.

Clokie; Barnhart.

Kohaut see Sieber.

Korthals, Pieter Willem (1807-1892).
Born in Amsterdam, he was at the herbarium in Leyden, then appointed a member of the natural sciences commission for the Dutch East Indies. He made a number of trips to the Malay region from 1831 to 1837. His herbarium is at L. There are bryophytes at FH, the labels undated: *Frullania Treubiana* Schiffn., Java, FH (Schiffner, from Sande Lacoste); *Rhamphidium vaginatum* Broth., Sumatra, FH (Fleischer).
Fl. Malesiana.

Kotschy see Unio itineraria.

Kralik, Jean Louis (1813-1892).
He was professor of language and science at Strasbourg, then moved to Paris where he was from 1851-1854 curator of the important herbarium of Philip Barker Webb, q.v., then for 30 years curator of the herbarium of Ernest Cosson (now at P). He made many expeditions, to Egypt in 1874 (specimens at K), Corsica in 1849 (specimens at L), Babylonia (63 specimens accessioned at W in 1863) but especially, under the sponsorship of Cosson, to Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia from 1854. North African specimens are at BM (395), E, K (c 150), OXF, P (over 1000 from Kralik and more from Cosson), and W (599). Labels I have seen from all these expeditions are in lithographed handwriting, with geographical title, date, sometimes number. 853 *Chara Braunii*, Corsica, L; *Chara hispida* L., Tunisia, PC.
Obituary in Bull. Soc. Bot. France **39**: 170. 1892; Virville, 355-356.

Kuntze, Carl Ernst Otto (1843-1907).
German, who made an expedition in 1874-1876 to the West Indies, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Costa Rica, then back to Europe via the U.S.A., Japan, China, Malaysia. He collected some 30,000 specimens. In 1891-1892 he returned to South America, visiting Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. In 1894 he was in Africa, from the Cape to German East Africa and Zanzibar. His original herbarium was acquired by NY in 1908 (see Jour. New York Bot. Garden **9**: 19-21. 1908); *Sargassum* sp., Singapore, 1875. Kuntze sent specimens during his lifetime which are in most major herbaria; *Plagiochila Haeckeriana* G. & L., Paraguay, BM from Stephani.
Obituary in Kew Bull. **1907**: 100-101; Urban, Symb. Antill., 70-71; Fl. Malesiana.

Kurr see Unio itineraria.

Kurtz, Fritz (1854-1920). "Federico Kurtz"
Born in Berlin, he emigrated to Argentina in 1883. His herbarium of some 80,000 specimens is at CORD. Mosses were studied by Brotherus, who sent specimens to his correspondents: 3903 *Braunia argentina* C. M., Argentina 1886, FH.
Stevenson, Fungus Exs., 252.

Kurz, Wilhelm Sulpiz (1834-1878).
Also known as J[ohann] Amann, erroneously Amand in herbaria at L, U,

B, and perhaps others. Not to be confused with J[ules] Amann (1859-1930) whose specimens of bryophytes from Switzerland are in several herbaria including BM and PC.

Born in Germany, Kurz worked at the botanic garden at Buitenzorg, Java, from 1859 to 1863, and from 1864 at the Sibpur Gardens at Calcutta. His lichens were published by Nylander, bryophytes by Stephani, C. Müller, and Brotherus. The main collections from Java are at L and U; W accessioned 262 hepatics in 1872, and B had a large number of hepatics and mosses ("Kurz") as well as algae ("Amand"). There are hepatics ("Kurz") in the Schiffner herbarium at FH, *Chiloscyphus argutus* Nees, and at NY from Mitten, mostly unnamed. Recently, PC received a number of mosses, many undetermined, from R. van der Wijk.

Original collections from India are reported to be at BM, CAL, and K. Cryptogams from Burma, Assam, and Nicobar were accessioned at K from 1867 to 1878, at BM in 1874 (432 cryptogams), and at W from 1867 to 1883 (190 specimens). All the labels I have seen are handwritten and signed Kurz. 2934 *Neckera camptoclada* C. Müller, Burma, K; 3440, unnamed, filed with *Taxithelium nepalense* types, NY; *Molendoa purpurascens* Hpe sp nov, FH (Fleischer).

Obituary in Jour. Bot. Lond. **16**: 127-128. 1878; B. & B.; Fl. Malesiana **1**(1): 305, cl(handwriting) and **1**(4): cxii-cxiii.

Labillardière, Jacques Julien Houttou (1755-1834).

Naturalist on the expedition during 1791-1796 of the French ships "La Recherche" and "l'Espérance" to search for La Perouse, who was lost in the Pacific in 1788. The ships went by the Cape of Good Hope, touching at several islands, to Australia (New Holland) and Java. There the ships were seized and sold to England as a war prize. Labillardière's collections of the early part of the voyage had been left at the Cape and were seized by the British in 1798; they were bought by Lambert and are now chiefly at G (Miller, 528-529). Those from Australia were returned to France through the efforts of Joseph Banks. Labillardière studied part of these collections; they eventually came into the possession of P. Barker Webb, q.v., whose herbarium is at FI but who in 1834 and later presented many specimens to P and to Delessert (herbarium now at G). Montagne published on the cryptogams at P and they are in his herbarium at PC: *Riccia Billardieri* M., Java; *Hypnum comosum* Brid., Nouv. Holl. New taxa were later described by Bescherelle (herbarium at BM) and by Stephani.

Lasègue, 56, 75-78; Fl. Malesiana; Miller in Taxon **19**: 489-553. 1970; for the voyage of La Perouse and the various searching expeditions, see Dunmore, J. French Explorers in the Pacific, 1965.

Lamare-Picquot, Augustin Christophe (1785-1873). "Lamarre-Picquot"

Frenchman who came to America in 1841, visiting Labrador, Newfoundland, and the eastern Great Lakes. During this journey he collected a variety of *Psoralea esculenta* (an original specimen is at P) which on his return to Paris he persuaded the Academy of Sciences to recommend to the government as a source of starch to replace the diseased potatoes. He was sent back to America in 1848 to collect this and other useful plants. His herbarium of 1266 specimens of his own and others was bought by P from the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1865. There are specimens in the bryophyte herbarium and in the Montagne herbarium at PC with the printed legend LABRADOR,

TERRE-NEUVE, NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE, GOLFE SAINT-LAURENT, &, COLLECTION LAMAREPICQUOT, 1856: *Delesseria alata* var *denticulata* Montg., Labrador, collected in 1849 according to Montagne's Sylloge, 408; *Sphagnum Lindbergii* Sch. There are also written labels of Montagne: 11 *Conferva Picquotiana* Montg., Labrador. BM has some specimens from the Bescherelle herbarium: *Polytrichum sexangulare* Hpe.

Nute in Colloques Internat. Centre Nat. Recherche Sci. (ed. Leroy), 159-170.

Lameere see Massart.

Land see Barnes.

Langlois, Auguste Barthélemy (1832-1900).

Born in France, he emigrated to the United States in 1855, and after two years in Cincinnati, Ohio, spent the rest of his life as a parish priest in Louisiana. He collected some 20,000 plant specimens; among these were many cryptogams, which he sent to Europe for identification. He published in France in 1887 a catalogue of the plants of Louisiana. His lichens were described by Müller Arg. in 1895, with those of John Weigand Eckfeldt (1851-1933), and by Hue in 1898; hepatics were by Stephani, Musci by Renauld and Cardot in 1888 et seq. (61 taxa, 16 new). Recent authors have recognized other new taxa among his collections. His flowering plant specimens formed the basis of the herbarium at Catholic University, Washington, D.C. His cryptogams, especially hepatics and lichens, and some phanerogams, were purchased by US in 1901; there are duplicates at NY and Cardot specimens at PC.

Specimens at US have labels with the printed title FLORA LUDOVICIANA, with field number, locality and date of collection; 384 *Cephaloziella divaricata* Sm., part of the type series of *C. ludoviciana* Douin. Other labels were prepared at US for the Langlois herbarium: 653 *Lecanora pleiospora* Nyl., identified by Hue. Cardot distributed specimens of mosses: *Astomum Ludovicianum* Sulliv., FH.

Lamson-Scribner, 326-327; Tucker in Bryologist **73**: 137-142. 1970 gives Langlois's collecting localities and cites publications by and about him; Koch in Bryologist **59**: 194-195. 1956 gives a list of the new mosses.

Lapham, Increase Allen (1811-1875).

Born in upstate New York, he moved to Wisconsin and collected many specimens there from 1830 to 1865, some of which he sent to K, where there are mosses from the Hooker herbarium: *Polytrichum gracile* Menz. Sullivant and Lesquereux distributed some in their Musci Boreali-americani: Ed. 2, 243 *Amblyodon dealbatus* Beauv. The Tuckerman herbarium at FH has lichens: *Cladonia fimbriata*. Lapham's herbarium of 24,000 specimens went to WIS (see Bull. Torrey Club **8**: 52-53. 1881).

Death notice in Bull. Torrey Club **6**: 59-60. 1875; Barnhart.

LaRue see Bartlett.

Lawrence, Robert William (1807-1833).

He emigrated to Tasmania and sent plants to W. J. Hooker at K; they were published in J. D. Hooker's Flora Tasmaniae in 1859, the cryptogams

identified by Harvey, Babington, Mitten, and Wilson. There are specimens at NY from the Mitten herbarium: *Orthotrichum Lawrencii* Mitt. sp nov, V.D.L. (Van Dieman's Land). At FH, in the Taylor herbarium, *Lophocolea hirtifolia* Tayl., Van Dieman's Land, Lawrence, 1832.

B. & B.; Hooker, Fl. Tasman. **2**: cxxv.

Lay see Beechey.

Lea, Thomas Gibson (1785-1844).

An amateur botanist of Cincinnati, Ohio, who sent bryophytes, lichens, and fungi to W. J. Hooker at Kew for naming. Hooker and Wilson published a new species, *Fissidens hyalinus*, in Jour. Bot. Hooker in 1841; Sullivant distributed Lea specimens of this species as number 180 of MUSCI ALLEGHANIENSES. There are lichens in the Taylor herbarium at FH, received from Hooker in 1844; *Lecanora angulosa* Ach. Lea left a memorandum at his death that he wished his catalogue of local plants to be published; the list of mosses was completed, Hooker still had the lichens, and had sent the fungi to Berkeley. Sullivant undertook the project, and it was published in 1849 as Catalogue of Plants Native and Naturalized Collected in the Vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio, During 1834-1844. Berkeley had completed the fungi; the lichens were by Tuckerman. Sullivant had already published the most notable novelties of the collection, the new genus *Notothylas* and its two species, as numbers 289 and 290 of Musci Alleg. Lea's son gave his herbarium to PH.

Rodgers, Noble Fellow, 166-168, 186-187.

Lea, Thomas Simcox (1857-1939).

BM received over 2000 plants of Australia and Hawaii in 1886, and others from Brazil in 1887. Labels at BM have the printed title SANDWICH ISLANDS, FEB.-MARCH, 1887, REV. T. S. LEA: *Dicranum speirophyllum* Mont.

Ind. Herb.

Lécard, T. (d 1880).

Botanist at the herbarium in Brussels. His collections from West Africa made in 1880 are reported at BR and K. P received a herbarium of 450 specimens of plants of New Caledonia from Lécard in 1879. They were prepared with HERB. MUS. PARIS labels: *Sphagnum maximum* Warnst., collected in 1876.

Hepper and Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Africa, 48.

Lechler, Willibald (1814-1856).

German, who collected in South America from 1850 until his death at sea near Ecuador. His main collections of flowering plants are at BM. W accessioned 432 specimens from Chile and nearby islands in 1854, 186 from Magellanica in 1856, and 402 from Peru in 1857; P had plants from Chile, Peru, and Magellanica in 1853 and 1855. Hampe described five new hepatics in 1854 and Gottsche described others in 1858; Nylander published lichens in 1855. Common in herbaria are plants of Peru distributed by R. F. Hohenacker (97 numbers acquired by W in 1865). There are algae, lichens, hepatics, and mosses. Labels have the title W. LECHLER PL. PERUVIANAE. ED. R. F. HOHENACKER, in facsimile handwriting. 1850 *Frul-*

lania brasiliensis Raddi, PC; 2550 *Frullania cylindrica* Gottsche, OXF. I have seen specimens also at NY and W.

Acosta-Solis, Naturalistas y viajeros científicos del Ecuador, 30-31.

LeGuillou see D'Urville.

Lehmann, Alexander (1814-1842).

Russian, who made an expedition west of the Caspian sea to the Kirghiz Steppe, Bukhara, and Samarkand in 1839-1842. A memoir of Lehmann and his collections was published by A. Bunge in 1847 (enlarged edition, with a plant list, 1854), and his own notes from 1841-1842 were published in 1852. Bunge had his herbarium, and sent specimens to several herbaria as RELIQUIAE BOTANICAE A. LEHMANN. P received 520 specimens in 1857 and others later from Cosson. E had 836 specimens, K 198 in 1863. According to Lasègue, all Lehmann's hepatics are in the Montagne herbarium (at PC)—there are indeed many specimens there, with a stamp HERBARIUM LEHMANNIANUM, but many are from regions not visited by Lehmann (*Fegatella australis* Tayl., New Zealand), and I have found none that is unmistakably of his own collecting. The Sullivant herbarium at FH received a quantity of these hepatics from Montagne from Mauritius, Bourbon, Africa, and Australia.

Lasègue 320, 340.

Lehmann, Friedrich Carl (1850-1903).

German, who made a collection of plants in Central America and northern South America in the 1880s. He died in Colombia, where he was in business and served as German consul. The greatest number of specimens is at G from the herbarium Barbey-Boissier. Émile Bescherelle studied these and published the cryptogams in Bull. Herb. Boissier in 1894. He included 71 Musci by himself, six Sphagna by Warnstorf, and 13 hepatics by Gottsche (these had been published by Gottsche in 1863). BM has 3369 specimens of plants, purchased from 1887 to 1893, and probably acquired bryophytes in the Bescherelle herbarium. There are many hepatics and mosses at US, the labels bearing an oval stamp PLANTAE GUATEMALAE, COSTARICAE, COLOMBIANAE, F C. LEHMANN: 1040 *Fissidens costaricensis* Besch.; 1024 *Sphagnum costaricensis* Warnst.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 74.

Le Jolis, Auguste François (1823-1904).

Prepared sets of cryptogams from Cherbourg illustrating his Lichens des environs de Cherbourg (1859), and Algues marines de Cherbourg (1863). Other labels on cryptogams, including algae, have the title HERB. LE JOLIS, printed or in facsimile handwriting. There are lichens as well as algae and bryophytes at NY. *Zygodon Stirtoni* Schp., PC, Bonaparte herbarium, received from Héribaud in 1904. His personal herbarium is at CHE.

Virville, 209.

Lenormand, Sébastien René (1796-1871).

Lawyer at Vire, amateur botanist, and maker of an important herbarium chiefly of exotic algae, which also contains lichens and bryophytes. The original herbarium is at CN, but specimens are in many herbaria, among them E, FH, K (1445), and PC. All the labels I have seen have Lenormand's

name, but not the names of the collectors, though they have the country of collection and sometimes the date. *Pterigynandrum hirtellum* Hedw., États-Unis; *Pilotrichum flagelliferum* Brid., Cuba, 1850, PC.

Virville, 206; Fl. Malesiana.

León, Frère (Joseph Sylvestre Sauget y Barbis, 1871-1955).

Member of the French Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, he went to the College La Salle, Havana, Cuba, in 1905. With his associates, Fathers Clement (Augustin Clément Teteau, who later collected also in Mexico), and Rosa, sent numerous plants to NY from 1911. He collected with Ekman, q.v., in 1922, and with Frère Marie Victorin in 1938. León published a catalogue of the mosses of Cuba in 1933, and two volumes of a Flora of Cuba in 1947 and 1951. Thériot published new mosses in 1939, which are in his herbarium at PC, with other unidentified specimens. There are labels with various printed titles, PLANTES DE CUBA; PLANTS OF CUBA; HERBARIO DEL COLLEGIO DE LA SALLE, VEDADO-HABANA. 6479 *Fissidens sanctaclarensis* Thér. sp nov, collected in 1916, PC; 11,270 *Brachymenium speciosum* (Hook. & Wils.) E. G. Britton, collected in 1922, FH; 11,261 *Campylopus Brittoniae* R.S.W., collected in 1922, FH.

Obituary in Taxon **5**: 125-130. 1956.

Lépine, Jules (1817-1884).

Naval pharmacist, he collected lichens and bryophytes at Tahiti in 1847, partly with Vesco, q.v., which came to P. They were published by Montagne (see *Neckera Lepiniana*), and mosses also by Bescherelle in 1898, who distributed specimens. There are original facsimile printed labels in the Montagne herbarium at PC: 1 *Marchantia chenopoda* Lin. Labels were also printed HERB. MUS. PARIS . . . TAÏTI. M. JULES LÉPINE 1847: 36 *Coccocarpia molybdoa* Pers., PC. On other voyages, Lépine collected in India and in South America.

Virville, 376; Ind. Herb.; Bescherelle in Jour. Bot. Paris **12**: 136. 1898.

Leprieur, F. R. (d 1869).

Pharmacist with the French navy, he collected in Senegal, West Africa, from Jan 1824 to July 1829. Specimens are in many herbaria. There are algae at PC with labels in facsimile handwriting: *Sphaerococcus furcellatus* Agardh; *Caulacanthus ustulatus* Kütz.

From 1830 until at least 1849 he made collections in French Guyana; P received 1062 specimens from 1834 to 1850, among them over 400 lichens. Cryptogams were published by Montagne in his Cryptogamia Guyanensis (1855, originally issued in parts in Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. from 1835 to 1855). The types of the many new species are in the Montagne herbarium at PC, the labels in Montagne's writing, with meager data: *Delessaria Leprieurii* Montagne; 820 *Leibleinia coerulea* Montg. PC has, and has distributed, specimens with the label HERB. MUS. PARIS . . . GUYANE FRANÇAISE. LEPRIEUR: *Plagiochila subplanata* Ldbg., determined by Gottsche; 510 *Coccocarpia molybdoa* Pers.; 311 *Hookeria atrorubens* Besch mss. Mosses are cited in Florschütz, Mosses of Suriname, 1964.

Lasègue, 174-176, 223-224; Virville, 350; Hepper and Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Africa; Bull. Soc. Bot. France **29**: 183. 1882.

Le Rat, Auguste Joseph (1872-1910).

He collected in New Caledonia from 1900 to 1910. There are handwritten labels on bryophytes at PC, but most of the specimens there and elsewhere have labels with the title EX HERB. E. G. PARIS. Paris sold specimens of many collectors, mostly from the French colonies, among them, as with Le Rat's, a high proportion of duplicate "types." Paris's herbarium is at REN. Stephani identified the hepatics and published new species from 1908 to 1918; the holotypes are at G. Brotherus and Paris published new mosses in 1909. The following are among the many specimens at PC: *Lepidozia Etessiana* St. sp nov, collected in 1904; *Plagiochila vulgarifolia* St. sp nov, collected in 1909; *Fissidens Le Rati* Par. Among many in the Fleischer herbarium at FH: *Fissidens Ludovicae* Par. et Broth.

Ind. Herb.

Lesson see D'Urville.

Le Testu, Georges Marie Patrice Charles (1877-1967).

He went to Africa with a French agricultural company and was in Dahomey and Mozambique from 1900 to 1906. He then entered the French colonial service and served at Gabon and Ubangi in tropical Africa from 1907 to 1934. He retired to Caen, where he was conservator of the botanical garden and herbarium of the University. He collected some 10,000 flowering plants, as well as cryptogams, in Africa, many of which were sent to P from 1901 to 1965, the rest formed his private herbarium which was given to BM in 1968. There are also plants which Le Testu asked the Rev. Père Tisserant to collect in Ubangi.

His algae were studied by l'Abbé Frémy; Jovet-Ast and Vanden Berghen have published on some of his hepatics. The mosses, of which many were described as new, were published by Potier de la Varde, in collaboration with Brotherus, Thériot, and Dixon, in a series of articles from 1925 to 1933. At PC there are many types in the P. Varde herbarium: *Fissidens subarboreus* Broth. & P. V.

Obituaries in Adansonia sér. 2, **7**: 263-273. 1967, and Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. **36**: 341-346. 1968.

Léveillé, Joseph Henri (1796-1870).

French mycologist and histologist, discoverer of the basidium, who took part in 1837 in an expedition to the Crimea financed by Prince Anatole de Demidoff; they left Paris in June, arrived at Yalta on 10 Aug, and returned to France on 5 Dec. P received 184 specimens, and a manuscript catalogue, from Demidoff in 1840. B had bryophytes, lichens, and algae. Labels at PC have a lithographed title, VOYAGE DANS LA RUSSIE MÉRIDIONALE ET LA CRIMÉE, the date in decorative handwriting: *Dicranum scoparium* Hedw.

Lasègue, 99; Virville, 218 (portrait), 221-223; Ind. Herb.

Léveillé, Augustin Abel Hector (1863-1918).

He was a French cleric and professor of natural science in the college at Pondicherry, India, from 1887 to 1892. He made a herbarium of plants collected by others in India and sent specimens to P from time to time; E acquired his personal herbarium of these collectors in 1919.

Fournier, 104-105; Virville, 254.

l'Herminier, Felix Louis (1779-1833), and Ferdinand l'Herminier (1802-1866).

Felix l'Herminier was born in Paris and emigrated to Guadeloupe, where he was a pharmacist from 1798 until 1829, when he returned to France. He collected biological and mineralogical specimens there and on other islands of the West Indies. His son Ferdinand studied medicine at Paris and practiced with distinction in Guadeloupe; the natural history museum and garden there was named for him. In collecting he specialized in ferns and other cryptogams. Labels on plants have only the surname, and are mostly undated. I find no record of accessions to herbaria until the 1840s (E, K, P), and the few collecting dates are of the 1860s. Taken together with the fact that many ferns are in the collections, it seems probable that most of those that concern us were collected by Ferdinand. In 1871 (Bull. Soc. Bot. France 18: 144), Buchinger of Strasbourg was preparing sets of plants for distribution, the mosses named by Schimper, the hepatics by Gottsche. W received 98 bryophytes in 1872, and B had hepatics the same year; BM had 134 ferns in 1873; P had ferns and flowering plants from Fournier in 1885.

Descriptions of new hepatics were published by Gottsche (1893, *Plagiochila Guadeloupensis*), by Stephani (1905, *Plagiochila Herminieri*), and by Bescherelle and Spruce (1889). Most of the Schimper names of mosses were published by Bescherelle, with others of his own, in 1876. There are bryophytes labelled by Schimper and Gottsche at PC, by Gottsche (received from B) at NY and US, by Schimper at BM and PC. Original labels have the words Guadeloupe and l'Herminier in decorative handwriting (*Hookeria molluscula* Sch., K; *Trichostelium brachydictyon* Besch., NY); others have the name of the island in print or stamp (222 *Plagiochila simplex* Lg., PC).

Urban, Symb. Antill., 74-75.

Liebmann, Frederik Michael (1813-1856).

He was sent by the Danish government to southern Mexico in 1841, 1842, and 1843 to collect plants for the Copenhagen botanical garden. His large original collections are at C. The mosses were studied by W. P. Schimper, who named but did not publish new taxa; these and others were described by Bescherelle in 1870 and 1872. New hepatics were published by Gottsche, Lindenberg, and Nees in their Synopsis hepaticarum of 1847. P bought plants from Buchinger in 1845; BM had duplicates from C in 1919. There are specimens studied by Schimper at BM and K, and by Bescherelle at BM and PC. Bonner designates types of hepatics at G. The original labels are written, with name, town, country, collector, and date: *Hookeria albicans* Hook., K. Labels from Bescherelle have name, town, collector, and a number (e.g., 42) which stands for the year: *Neckera microcarpa* Sch., BM. Labels in the Schiffner herbarium at FH are written by Schiffner: *Madotheca divergens*, Mirador.

Lasègue, 468-469; Pennell in Verdoorn, 45.

Lindberg, G.A. see Regnell.

Linden see Funck.

Linder, David Hunt (1899-1946).

Mycologist, curator of the Farlow Herbarium from 1932 until his death, he edited part of the exsiccata Cryptogams Distributed by the Farlow

Herbarium described on p. 11. He made an expedition to British Guiana in 1923-1924, and took part during 1926-1927 in an expedition of the Harvard Institute of Tropical Biology and Medicine to Liberia and the Belgian Congo. On the African collections, Thériot published 119 mosses, including 18 new (some by Potier de la Varde) in Rev. Bryol. in 1930. His original herbarium is at FH, Thériot's at PC. Specimens were distributed by the Arnold Arboretum with labels titled FLORA OF TROPICAL AFRICA: 836 *Fissidens Linderi* P. Varde sp nov, FH and US; 2484 *Mielichhoferia Linderi* Thér. sp nov, PC. There are also labels with the title HERB. I. THÉRIOT: 2496 pp *Mielichhoferia Mildbreadii* Broth., FH. NY reports mosses of British Guiana.

Obituary in Farlowia 3: 141-154. 1947, portr.; Humphrey, 144-146; Amer. Men. Sci., 1944.

Lindig, Alejandro.

Lived in Bogota, Colombia, in at least the period 1859-1863. P received 1370 plants, including cryptogams, in 1862; K had 300 in 1869. Many acquisitions by herbaria came directly or indirectly from the specialists who worked on Lindig's plants. Cryptogams, as well as flowering plants, were published in Triana and Planchon, Prodromus florae Novo-Granatensis, which appeared first in parts in Bull. Soc. Bot. France; lichens by Nylander in 1863 and 1867, hepatics by Gottsche in 1864, mosses by Hampe in 1866. Nylander's lichens were also published in other journals in 1863, 1864, and 1883; Hampe's mosses in 1862, 1863, and 1869. There were many new species.

BM acquired the first study set of Lindig's lichens in 1875, 667 numbers now bound together; the second set of c 460 numbers is at FH in the Tuckerman herbarium; many specimens are reported at H, and I have seen them at PC. Hampe's herbarium at BM has the full set of the mosses, but Hampe sent duplicates to many colleagues; I have seen specimens of new taxa at FH, NY, PC, and US. Sullivant received four sets in Feb 1866, one for himself (list at FH), the others for Lesquereux, Wright, and Ravenel, and others in Nov 1867, at which time Hampe said that half of Lindig's specimens were too small to divide. Roumeguère offered sets of 69 specimens of Lindig and Hampe in 1882. Most labels have the title HERB. LINDIG, others are written: 2046 *Neckera Lindigii* var *pallida* Hampe, BM. There are hepatics at PC: *Plagiochila bogotensis* Gottsche.

Barnhart; Lynge, 333-340, list of lichens.

Lindmann see Regnell.

Lobb, William (1809-1863).

British gardener, who collected American plants for the nursery firm of James Veitch and Son of Exeter. He sent back seeds which allowed Veitch to popularize many plants of horticultural value, including *Araucaria araucana* and *Sequoiadendron gigantea*. He was in South America, chiefly Chile, from 1840 to 1848, then in western North America, California, and Oregon, from 1849 to 1857. His mosses from South America were published by Hooker and Wilson in 1846, and by Mitten in his Musci Austro-americani in 1869. 103 *Eremodon spathulatus* Wils., at NY from the Mitten herbarium. From North America K received over 1100 specimens; BM reported 388 plants in 1854, including both cryptogams and phanerogams.

Thomas Lobb (1818-1894), his brother, collected for Veitch in India and

the Malay region. The specimens came to K.

Fletcher and Brown, Royal Bot. Gard. Edinb., 105, 180, 184; B. & B.

Loher, August (d 1930).

Dealer in pharmaceuticals on Luzon, Philippine Islands. His collections fall into two periods; those with field numbers under 12,000 were collected from 1889 to 1896 and are chiefly at K (5200 specimens) and US (2300 specimens), both of which institutions distributed duplicates. Plants of the second period, 1906-1915, with field numbers after 12,000, were given to PNH (3000 specimens) from which duplicates were also sent out. Labels I have seen are numbered but not dated. HERBARIUM PHILIPPINENSE: 1015 *Plagiochila manillana* G., PC; 1036 *Hygrolejeunea laxirete* St., US.

Fl. Malesiana; Jour. New York Bot. Garden 7: 104-112. 1906.

Lorentz, Paul Günther (1835-1881).

German, who collected and distributed bryophytes from Europe and from Norway with Unio itineraria, q.v., in 1868. In 1870 he became Professor of Botany at the Academy of Sciences in Córdoba, Argentina, then Professor of Natural History at the College of the Concepción in Uruguay. His South American collections were said to be next to Spruce's the most important ever made there; over 200 new species of mosses have been described according to Geheeb in Rev. Bryol. 6: 90-95 et seq., 1879. Many of the new species were published by C. Müller in Prodromus bryol. Argentinicae, 1879, and in earlier papers. There is an important set of specimens at GOET. B received specimens from Lorentz, and his moss herbarium from C. Müller in 1882. K had 1570 plants from 1875 to 1881, and others later; BM had 136 in 1878, OXF 200, and NY received 208 mosses, mostly cotypes of Müller, from B in 1901. Specimens at NY have Berlin Museum labels: *Fabronia argentinica* C. Müll. sp nov; at FH from Stephani, *Plagiochila argentina* St.

Pennell in Verdoorn, 48; Turrill in Kew Bull. **1920**: 62.

Loria, Lamberto (1855-1913).

Italian ethnologist, who collected in New Guinea in 1889-1890, 1891-1893, 1894-1896, and in Hawaii in 1892-1893. His bryophytes were acquired by Emile Levier, who had the hepatics studied by Stephani and the mosses by C. Müller. They were distributed with labels HERBARIUM E. LEVIER (109 *Thepanolejeunea lanceolata* Steph., Nova Guinea, PC), and BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER (743b *Leucobryum brevisetum* Broth., Nova Guinea, PC).

Amadeo Giulianetti (d 1901) collected with him in New Guinea, and also, from 1896 to 1901, alone.

Fl. Malesiana; C. Müller in Flora 82: 434-479. 1896 (Hawaii).

Lyall, David (1817-1895).

Scottish physician and naturalist who served as a medical officer in the Royal Navy from 1838 until his retirement in 1873. He was a member of Ross's Antarctic Voyage of 1839-1842, serving as assistant surgeon on the "Terror," as J. D. Hooker did on the "Erebus." He collected over 1500 plants, especially algae. His cryptogams were united with Hooker's for publication (see *Lyallia*, gen nov in Algae, *Glyphocarpa pusilla* Hook. f. & Wils., sp nov in Musci). From Mar 1850 to 1851 he was surgeon on the "Acheron," Capt. Stokes, to New Zealand. Labels I have seen are written,

apparently by Lyall. A specimen at K from Hermite Island, *Leptostomum menziesii*, is probably from this voyage, and an unnamed specimen filed with *Leptostomum*, "N. Zealand 1850, D. Lyall." Specimens are reported also at E and OXF.

During 1852-1854 he was surgeon on the "Assistance," Edward Belcher's expedition to the arctic in search of Sir John Franklin. He visited Disco and Whale Islands, Cape York in Greenland, Beechey Island, and the islands in Northumberland Sound. His collections were published by Hooker in Jour. Proc. Linn. Soc. Bot. in 1857, including bryophytes by Mitten, none new.

His largest and most widely distributed collections were from western North America, made from 1858 to 1861 during the survey of the 49th parallel of latitude, conducted by the British Oregon Boundary Commission under Sir John Hawkins to determine the line between Canada and the United States. See another segment of the survey, Palliser's, under Bourgeau. The western survey was carried out by both British and United States parties, who made observations, some jointly, some separately, along a 410 mile transect from the Pacific Coast to the Rocky Mountains. A map of the route, with a description of the surveying techniques employed, and the subsequent history of the manuscript containing the official report (which was not published until 1899) is in Geographical Rev. 3: 382-387. 1917. Lyall published his itinerary and a summary of the botanical results in Jour. Proc. Linn. Soc. Bot. 7: 124-144. 1864. He spent the summer of 1858 on board the "Plumper," on Vancouver Island, and in the Fraser River Valley; 1859 from that region to the western slope of the Cascade Mountains; 1860 along the Columbia River and from the summit of the Cascades to Fort Coville; 1861 from Fort Coville to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Lyall then spent a period at Kew naming the flowering plants, of which there were 1374 species. He left the first set at K and distributed the rest, over 6700 specimens, to various herbaria, the largest apparently to GH. The cryptogams were made up into 60 sets and distributed later, after the algae had been published by Harvey (1863), and the bryophytes, together with some of Bourgeau and Drummond, by Mitten (1864). There are specimens at K, also BM, PC, and an intact set of bryophytes at FH with 116 mosses and 19 hepatics.

Labels have printed title, locality, and collector; the name and year are written. Titles are of three kinds, representing the three years of the survey. (1) OREGON BOUNDARY COMMISSION 1858-9: *Antitrichia curtipendula* Brid., FH; *Cladonia pyxidata* f *chlorophaea* Flk., PC. (2) HERBARIUM OF THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW. OREGON BOUNDARY COMMISSION. CASCADE MOUNTAINS TO FORT COVILLE ABOUT LAT. 49 N.: *Antitrichia curtipendula* Brid., FH. HERBARIUM OF THE ROYAL GARDENS, KEW. OREGON BOUNDARY COMMISSION. FROM FORT COVILLE TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS: *Fegatella conica* Raddi, PC; *Mnium affine* Bland., K. NY has many of Mitten's new species, in very small specimens, without the official labels: *Hypnum declivum* Mitten; *Orthotrichum columbianum* Mitten.

Obituary by J. D. Hooker in Jour. Bot. Lond. **33**: 209-211. 1895; B. & B.

McConnell see Quelch.

Macgillivray, John (1822-1867).

Naturalist on the voyages of H.M.S. "Fly" and "Bramble" to Madeira, the

Cape, Australia, and Singapore in 1842-1846, of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake" with T. H. Huxley around the world in 1836-1850, of H.M.S. "Herald" by way of the Cape to Torres Strait south of New Guinea in 1852-1861.

On the "Herald" voyage, Macgillivray and the assistant naturalist William Grant Milne (d 1866 in Africa) sent back algae, lichens, and bryophytes from the West Indies, the Cape, Australia, and various islands including Lord Howe Island, Isle of Pines, Sunday Island, the Fijis, and New Hebrides. Specimens were received at both BM and K in the 1850s and 1860s. Mosses I have seen were collected in 1852 and 1853. From the Hooker herbarium at K, VOYAGE OF H.M.S. HERALD, *Polytrichum Antillarum* Rich., Rio de Janeiro, 1852; from the Mitten herbarium at NY, untitled, *Orthotrichum subexsertum* Schimp., Cape of Good Hope, 1852.

See an earlier voyage of "Herald" under Seeman.

Fl. Malesiana.

MacGregor, William (1846-1919).

British colonial officer, surgeon, and governor, residing in the Seychelles and Mauritius (1874-1875), Fiji (1875-1888), British New Guinea (1888-1898), Lagos (1899-1904), Newfoundland (1904-1909), and Queensland (1909-1914). The specimens came to K. Stephani published on the hepatics in 1893 and 1894, and Brotherus and Geheeb on the mosses from 1894 to 1900.

Labels were printed at K, HERBARIUM KEWENSE, CHIDLEY PENINSULA, 60° 60° 30′ N: *Andreaea rupestris* Turn., 1905. There are also specimens of mosses at K with labels in Brotherus's writing. *Ectropothecium longicollum* Broth. & Geh., collected New Guinea 1894, received 30 Nov 1898.

DNB; Fl. Malesiana; Kew Bull. **1920**: 30-31.

Macmillan see Shaw.

MacOwan, Peter (1830-1909).

He emigrated from England to South Africa in 1861, and was a teacher at Grahamstown and later at Gill College. He became Director of the Botanical Garden at Capetown in 1881 and from 1892 Government Botanist. His large herbarium is at Albany Museum, Grahamstown, GRA. There are South African specimens reported at BM (910), E (fungi and vascular plants), K (4682), and OXF. *Plagiochila capensis* St. sp nov, Cap, FH (Stephani); *Sphagnum convolutum* Warnst., Tafelberg 1887, FH (Schiffner, from Warnstorf).

Marloth, Fl. S. Afr. **1**: ix, portr.; B. & B.

Maire (Cape) see Mundt.

Maire, E. E. (China) see Bonati.

Maire, René Charles Joseph Ernest (1878-1949).

French mycologist, plant geographer, specialist on the flora of North Africa, where he was Professor of Botany at the University of Algiers from 1911. He had made collecting trips to north Africa and to Greece before that date. His personal herbarium is at MPU. New mosses of Greece were published by A. Coppey in 1908 (see *Funaria maireana*) and of Algeria by

Cardot and Coppey in 1908 (*Grimmia maireana*). The Greek specimens were prepared with labels titled R. MAIRE ET M. PETITMENGIN, MISSION BOTANIQUE EN ORIENT 1906: 2753 *Barbula rivularis* Hedw., PC.

Maire's collections from Algeria, Morocco, and Libya were accessioned at P from 1920 to 1946, and are also in the herbarium of the University of Algiers which is now at P; they are reported at G. New mosses were described by Thériot and Trabut, including the new genus *Maireola*, by Meylan, and by Potier de la Varde. Labels at PC have printed, dated titles: DR. R. MAIRE — ITER MAROCCANUM XV 1928 (*Mnium orbiculatum* Thér. sp nov); DR. R. MAIRE — ITER NUMIDICUM 1931 (*Thamnium alopecuroides* Br. eur.); DR. R. MAIRE — ITER SAHARICUM 1928 (*Fissidens antineae* Pot. de la V. sp nov). He collected in Spain in 1925 (*Bryum perrimotifolium* Thér. sp nov, published in 1932).

Obituary in Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. 19: 5-6. 1950; Virville, 187, 231, 234, 358, 361.

Malme see Regnell.

Man, E. H.

Collected at Andaman Islands and the Himalayas, India, during at least 1888 to 1891. Bryophytes were identified by Stephani, Brotherus, and C. Müller and distributed by E. Levier with labels titled: BRYOTHECA EXOTICA (92 *Fissidens Zippelianus* Dozy & Molk, collected in 1894, FH); HERB. E LEVIER (*Plagiochila Nicobarica* Steph., sp nov, collected in 1888, PC); BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER (*Calymperes Mani* C. M. sp nov, collected in 1891, PC).

Mandon, Gilbert (1799-1866).

Born in Puy-de-Dome, he was destined for a religious career, but instead became secretary to the Comte de Montlosier, whom he accompanied to Paris in 1830. He obtained a position with the Orléans family, and also developed an interest in botany under the influence of A. de Jussieu. Having lost his position after the revolution of 1848, he emigrated to Bolivia in 1858, where he was employed by a mining company, and where he made large collections of plants of all classes. He returned to France in 1861 and settled at Poitiers to prepare his collections, part of which he began to distribute in 1863. In February 1865 he went to Madeira; returning ill in September 1866, he died on 30 December.

A few of Mandon's plants had been received at P from Weddell, q.v., as early as 1859, but the set of more or less serially numbered plants with labels titled PLANTAE ANDIUM BOLIVIENSIUM in facsimile handwriting began to be distributed in 1863. P had 1425 vascular plants and 328 cryptogams in 1864. Numbers on bryophytes are in the 1600s and early 1700s, lichens in the 1700s, algae in the 1800s. Schimper had named the mosses and Gottsche the hepatics but the names remained unpublished until a large quantity of undistributed and presumably unnumbered cryptogams came into the hands of Bescherelle. He sent mosses with the Schimper names to C. Müller, who described about 50 of them in 1897.

The largest number of specimens, and Mandon's ms lists, are at P. I have also seen specimens at FH (1641 *Braunia canescens* Schpr; 1818 *Nostoc ulvaceum* Kütz. sp nov), at G (1741 *Ramalina calicaeis Eckloni* Spr.), and at K (1622 *Barbula glaucescens* Hpe). Bolivian specimens are in herbaria with

labels written by Bescherelle (*Brachymitrium Jamesonii* Sch., NY), and in the Bescherelle herbarium at BM.

Madeira and Canary Island plants were accessioned at P and W in 1868, but some were still being offered for sale in 1924. Bescherelle prepared the cryptogams, with serially numbered labels in facsimile handwriting. ALGAE MADERENSES, 5 *Lawrencia papillosa* Grev., BM. MOUSSES DE MADÈRE, 13 *Amphidium Canariense* Sch., G. HÉPATIQUES DE MADÈRE, 23 *Fegatella conica* Raddi, PC. LICHENS DE MADÈRE (98 numbers at FH). Husnot offered for sale in 1924 "Mousses des Canaries et de Madère," 75 species. This is apparently the set represented at OXF by 183 *Grimmia pulvinata* (L.) Sm.

Obituary by Weddell in Bull. Soc. Bot. France 14: 10-12. 1867.

Mann, Horace, Jr. (1844-1868).

Son of the well-known American anti-slavery advocate, he spent two years at Harvard University, then, with William T. Brigham, made an expedition to Hawaii from 4 May 1864 to 18 May 1865. Some incidental collections were made in California. He returned to Harvard, published an enumeration of Hawaiian plants, and became assistant curator to Asa Gray, but died the next year of tuberculosis. His herbarium was purchased by Cornell University (CU). His Enumeration of 1867 had lichens, of which 8 were new, by Tuckerman. Hepatics, 6 new, were published by Austin in Bull. Torrey Club, 1872, along with mosses identified by Sullivant, 3 new. James also prepared specimens for distribution. Labels have the printed title FLORA HAWAIIENSIS: 24 *Ramalina Mannii* Tuck., sp nov, FH; 7 *Leucobryum gracile* Sull. sp nov, FH. In the James herbarium at FH are many specimens tentatively named by him but unpublished; see *Dicranura proemosum*, sp nov.

Dupree, Asa Gray, 326, 341, 545, 567; Sullivant-James correspondence at FH.

Marcucci see Unio itineraria.

Marie, Édouard Auguste (1835-1888).

Born in Tahiti, he became a subcommissioner in the French navy at Guadeloupe in 1874 and commissioner in the Comores Islands near Madagascar from 1878 to 1885; he died at Paris. Bescherelle described many new mosses from Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nossi Bé, Mayotte, and the Seychelles from 1880 to 1891. Specimens with the title MOUSSES DES COLONIES FRANÇAISES were offered for sale in 1886 in Revue Mycologique. They are at PC, the title, collector's name, and locality in facsimile handwriting: 1 *Anoectangium Mariei* Besch. sp nov, Nossi Bé, 188-; 44 Leucobryum comorense C. M. sp nov, Madagascar, 1882. Also at PC are specimens with "Guatemala" in stamp, 39 *Plagiochila bidens* G., and labels with the facsimile written title HERBIER ED. MARIE — ALGUES, *Phacelocarpus tristichus* J. Ag., Île Maurice, collected by Robillard (q.v.).

Urban, Symb. Antill., 82.

Massart, Jean (1865-1925).

Belgian cell biologist, plant geographer, Conservator at the Jardin Botanique de l'État, Brussels, from 1902 and Professor at the University. He collected cryptogams in Java and Sumatra during 1894-1895; in Algeria with Auguste Lameere in 1898; in Brazil in 1922-1923. His original herbarium is

at BR. Java mosses were published by Cardot in 1897, hepatics by Schiffner in 1900, lichens by Hue in 1901. In the Schiffner herbarium at FH there are written labels on Java hepatics: 1553 *Bazzania Massartii* Schiffn. In the Fleischer herbarium at FH, mosses with HERB. CARDOT labels: 1545 *Leucophanes Massarti* R. C., Java, 1895.

Obituary in Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 49: 8-10. 1926, portr.; Fl. Malesiana.

Mathews, Andrew (d 1841).

Emigrated from England to Lima, Peru, in 1830; he collected there and in Chile and the Society Islands until his death. He collected some 10,000 specimens, of which the largest set is at K (over 2000), with smaller numbers at BM, E, and OXF (some labels signed "A.M."). Some at least of the specimens at E are from the Greville herbarium, and Greville sent fragments to Thomas Taylor which are now at FH (*Funaria calvescens*, Cerro Pasco, Peru) and probably to his other correspondents.

Obituary in Lond. Jour. Bot. 1: 392-394. 1842; Lasègue, 255-256; B. & B.

Maxon, William Ralph (1877-1948).

Member of the staff of the U.S. National Museum from 1899, Curator of Cryptogams from 1937, he was a specialist on tropical ferns. On at least the following expeditions he collected mosses: Guatemala, 1904-1905, with Robert Hay; Costa Rica, 1906; Cuba, 1907; Panama, 1911; Jamaica, 1920, with E. P. Killip, q.v.; South America, 1923, 1924, with Killip. His main collections are at US, but there are many mosses at NY where R. S. Williams described new taxa (see 4495 *Cyclodictyon cubense* R.S.W. sp nov, Cuba, 1907). Labels have printed titles: PLANTS OF PANAMA, 5376 *Symblepharis helicophylla* Mont., FH from US; PLANTS OF JAMAICA, 207 *Frullania hians* (L. & L.) Mont. & Nees, PC.

Tryon in Ewan, Botany U.S., 100-101.

Mazé, Hippolyte Pierre (1818-1892), and Alphons Schramm (1823-1875).

Mazé was a French naval officer who collected algae and ferns in the Antilles 1851-1882. Schramm, born in Germany, was customs officer at Guadeloupe from 1848. Their original herbarium was destroyed in Guadeloupe in 1871. P received 493 plants of Guadeloupe in 1885 from the Fournier herbarium and probably others as well; BM had 1509 in 1887. Specimens were issued to illustrate their Essai de classification des Algues de la Guadeloupe, ed. 2, 1870-1877. Many new names are without description. An undated portfolio at PC has 109 numbered specimens attached to pages on which is printed MAZÉ ET SCHRAMM ALGUES DE LA GUADELOUPE, PAGE——

Urban, Symb. Antill., 84, 123; Virville, 204; Dixon in Brit. Phycol. Bull. 3: 214. 1967.

Mearns, Edgar Alexander (1856-1916).

A surgeon with the United States army from 1883, he spent four years in Arizona and three years in Minnesota collecting for the Army Medical Museum and the Smithsonian Institution. From 1891 to 1894 he was medical officer with the U.S. International Boundary Commission, traversing the entire Mexican-U.S. border; during these years he made large collections which are at U.S. In 1909-1910 he was a member of an expedition under

Col. (formerly Pres.) Theodore Roosevelt to Kenya and Uganda. Another member was Edmund Heller (1875-1939), zoological collector chiefly of living animals, who made many other expeditions from 1898 to 1926. Mearns's and Heller's mosses were published by Dixon in 1918 and made 48 species, of which 12 were new. Titles on labels at US are SMITHSONIAN AFRICAN EXPEDITION UNDER THE DIRECTION OF COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1909-1910): *Polytrichum Keniae* Dix. sp nov. They were also distributed with labels HERB. H. N. DIXON: *Sphagnum Keniae* Dix. sp nov, PC.

DAB (Mearns); Who Was Who in Amer. 1: 546 (Heller).

Menzies, Archibald (1754-1842).

After employment at the Edinburgh Botanical Garden, he took a medical degree in 1781 and joined the Royal Navy in 1782. He served four years on the "Assistant" at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he collected plants; small collections were also made in the West Indies when the ship visited there in 1784. During 1786-1789 he made his first voyage to western North America on the "Prince of Wales." He collected at Staten Island near Cape Horn and at Nootka off the coast of British Columbia in 1787; the return was by the Pacific route, touching at Hawaii and China. In April 1791 he sailed with Captain George Vancouver on the "Discovery," which, with a sister ship the "Chatham," was assigned to survey the west coast of North America with particular instructions to determine whether or not there was a Pacific outlet to a Northwest Passage. They reached the Cape of Good Hope in July, stopped at Australia ("New Holland"), then Dusky Bay, New Zealand, where Menzies made large collections of hepatics in November. They arrived at Tahiti ("Otaheite") on 29 December and remained several weeks, spent March 1-16, 1792, at Hawaii ("Owhyhee") and reached California ("New Albion") on 17 April 1792. They explored the coast northward, spent some months near Nootka, and set out for San Francisco in October. From 26 November 1792 to 14 January 1793 they were at Monterey. After another period in Hawaii, they left at the end of March for Nootka and explored northward as far as the present Wrangell, Alaska, during the summer. Returning to San Francisco on 19 October, they explored south into Mexican territory, then again visited Hawaii early in 1794, at which time Menzies visited the interior. For the third time they proceeded to Nootka, established definitely that Cook's Inlet near Anchorage was not the mouth of a river, and began the homeward passage. They were at Valparaiso for repairs in April 1795, and reached Ireland on 12 September.

Collections made during all the journeys were sent to Britain to Banks, W. Hooker, and Lambert; these are now mostly at BM and K. His cryptogamic herbarium was bequeathed to E. New mosses were published from time to time by Hooker and in 1797 by Menzies. Labels I have seen are undated and do not distinguish the voyages on which they were collected, except as this can be deduced from the localities; specimens cited in some of the publications are dated there. The Taylor herbarium at FH has specimens of lichens, hepatics, and mosses: *Gyrophora pustulata* Ach., Cape of Good Hope; *Mastigobryum trilobatus* Nees, Nova Scotia; *Grimmia crispata* Hooker, Cape of Good Hope. NY has some from the Mitten herbarium: *Bazzania stolonifera*, Jamaica.

Balfour in Proc. Linn. Soc. London 1945 (1943-44): 170-183; Lasègue, 366-368; B. & B.; DNB.

Merrill, Elmer Drew (1876-1956).

After a period with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, he went to Manila in 1902 as a member of the Bureau of Agriculture, then transferred to the Bureau of Science, where he remained from 1906 to 1923. At the Bureau of Science he built up a large library and a herbarium of 220,000 specimens by collecting, employing collectors, and by exchange with other herbaria. During this period he sent out over 500,000 duplicates, mostly with the label FLORA OF THE PHILIPPINES. HERBARIUM OF THE BUREAU OF SCIENCE. The herbarium was destroyed by enemy action in 1946, though many duplicates have since been returned. There are large numbers of cryptogams at FH, NY, and US, as well as European institutions. Merrill's own collections were described by experts; 6720 *Lecanora merrillii* Wainio sp nov, BM; 9006 *Cheilolejeunea merrilliana* Steph. sp nov, US; 7851 *Fissidens nagasakinus* var *luzonensis* Broth. var nov, US.

Merrill had collected in Maine in his early years (32 *Grimmia donniana* Sm., NY). He became Professor of Agriculture at the University of California from 1924 to 1929, Director of The New York Botanical Garden from 1931 to 1935, Administrator of Botanical Collections at Harvard and Director of the Arnold Arboretum from 1935 until his retirement in 1946.

Obituary in Taxon **6**: 89-101. 1967, portr.; Autobiography in Asa Gray Bull. n.s. **2**: 335-370. 1953; Merrilleana, ed. F. Verdoorn, 1936; Fl. Malesiana; Humphrey, 169-174.

Michaux, André (1746-1802).

French botanist who spent the years 1785 to 1796 in eastern North America, commissioned to produce American plants for the royal gardens, but chiefly remembered for his Flora Boreali-americana, published in 1801. The preface states that his son, François André Michaux (1770-1885) superintended the publication of the work, but an early and persistent tradition, adopted by Pritzel, holds that the true author is neither of the Michaux but Louis Claude Marie Richard (1754-1821). Certainly Richard possessed a very full set of Michaux's specimens. The North American bryophytes of Richard's herbarium are kept separate in the cryptogamic division at PC and have more of the types of the Flor. Bor.-am. than are in the Michaux herbarium in the phanerogamic division at PC. There are also Michaux specimens from Richard in the general cryptogamic collections there. As Stafleu points out, speculation or even proof that Richard wrote the descriptions does not alter the fact that the elder Michaux is the publishing author and must be cited as such.

Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 309-310; Chinard in Colloques Internat. Centre Nat. Recherche Sci. (ed. Leroy), 275-280.

Micholitz, W. (1854-1932).

German collector, principally of orchids, for a London nursery company. He was in the Philippines in 1884-1885, in Indonesia from 1891 until about 1908. New hepatics of his collections were published by Stephani in 1897. Mosses were named by C. Müller, but were published by Brotherus in a series of articles from 1893 to 1899. Specimens are cited by number in Paris's Index bryologicus. The largest number of mosses is in the Brotherus herbarium at H, but Brotherus distributed portions of many to BM, K, and PC, among other institutions. Labels of distributed specimens are in Brotherus's writing: 21 *Barbula pachyloma* Broth. sp nov, New Guinea, 1891, PC: 168

Trematodon capillipes C. Müll. sp nov, Luzon, BM; 301 *Leucobryum gracillimum* Broth. sp nov, K; *Syrrhopodon atrovirens* Broth., New Guinea, 1891, FH (Fleischer). In Stephani's writing, *Plagiochila clavatosaccata* St., Sumatra, FH.

Fl. Malesiana.

Mildbraed, Gottfried Wilhelm Johannes (1879-1954).

For 50 years associated with the Botanical Museum at Berlin, he collected in German East Africa and Central Africa in 1907-1908, in West Africa, Fernando Po, and Annoban in 1910-1911, and in the Cameroons in 1928. His personal herbarium was lost in the destruction of the Museum at B in 1943, but there is a good set of duplicates at HBG (Walther in Webbia **19**: 859-890. 1965). From the first two expeditions B received 436 bryophytes, 63 lichens, and 95 algae. New hepatics were described by Stephani, mosses by Brotherus. *Plagiothecium Mildbreadii* Broth., Afrika, Ruwenzori, 1908, FH (Fleischer). K has labels with the printed title FORSTBOTAN. REISE NACH KAMERUN 1928: 10916 *Campylopus stramineus* (Mitt.) Jaeg.

Obituary in Willdenowia **2**: 123-139. 1959, portr.; Hepper and Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Africa, 56.

Milne see Macgillivray.

Miquel, Frederick Anton Wilhelm (1811-1871).

Professor of Botany at Utrecht, author of important books on the flora of the Netherlands Indies (see Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 315-324), he was never in Malaysia, though on lists and labels of plants distributed by him his name may be mistaken for the collector. For example, in the Montagne herbarium at PC a specimen labelled "*Hookeria papillata* Montg., Java, M. Miquel n. 51." His herbarium is at U. See biography and bibliography by Stafleu in Wentia **16**: 1-95. 1966.

"Mission du Cap Horn" see Hyades.

Mohr, Charles Theodore (1824-1901). "Carl Mohr"

Born in Germany, he studied at Stuttgart where he was influenced toward botany by Hochstetter and Hohenacker. In 1845-1846 he met August Kappler (see with Hostmann) on a collecting trip to Dutch Guiana. He emigrated to the United States after the revolution of 1848 and was in business as a pharmacist at Cincinnati, later at Louisville, and from 1857 at Mobile, Alabama. He built up an important herbarium of his own and others' collections in the southern states and Mexico which was bequeathed to US. (The University of Alabama has specimens used for his Plant Life of Alabama.) He had sent his cryptogams to Europe for naming; mosses were partly identified by Schimper and published by C. Müller in 1864 and 1875. Mohr was careless in recording on labels the provenance of some of his specimens; Steere and Koch have pointed out that three species labelled as from southern United States were actually collected by Mohr in Mexico in 1857. Duplicates of Mohr's specimens are reported at B, E, and K. At US, labels have the printed title HERBARIUM OF CHARLES MOHR, PRESENTED 1901: *Fissidens circinans* Schpr. ined., isotype, Mexico, Sep 1857. Specimens were also distributed by NY (Columbia College): *Astomum Ludovicianum* Sull., Mobile, 1880, FH. Also from the Jack herbarium: 33

Madotheca elongata L. & G., Orizava, FH (Schiffner).

Lamson-Scribner, 328-331; DAB; Steere in Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. **15**: 1-4. 1945; Koch in Bryologist **59**: 193-194. 1956.

Molendo see Unio itineraria.

Moré, Charles. ("Morée," "Morré")

French collector in the United States in 1835-1839. He visited New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. P purchased 400 plants in 1842; cryptogams have labels with printed data HERB. MUS. PARIS . . ÉTATS-UNIS. M. MORÉ: *Cladonia pyxidata* Fr. The Delessert herbarium received plants also in 1842. At G there are 17 unidentified mosses with scattered numbers from 6 to 207.

Lasègue, 198; dates of collection from labels at G.

More, Thomas. ("Moore")

He was an eccentric professional collector employed occasionally by Sloane, Petiver, and other naturalists from the 1690s to c 1724. His travels in many parts of Britain caused him to be referred to as the Philosophical Pilgrim, or the Pilgrim Botanist. With assistance from Sherrard he went to New England in the autumn of 1722, dispatching his first box of specimens in Oct of that year and the second in Dec 1723. They were said to be common plants and poorly packed. OXF reports many cryptogams, some from America, labelled by Dillenius, others from Britain.

Clokie; Frick and Stearns, Mark Catesby, p 114-127; this is not the Thomas Moore (1821-1887) of B. & B.

Moritz, Johann Wilhelm Karl (1797-1866).

German, who collected plants and animals in the West Indies in 1834-1835, then settled in Venezuela from June 1835 until his death, except for a period 1837-1840 when he returned to Germany. In the early years of his residence he sent to B the first large collections from the Venezuelan Andes, including algae, lichens, and bryophytes. BM bought 2850 specimens in 1865 and acquired bryophytes with the Hampe herbarium and from B; they are also reported at LE, W, LZ, and KIEL. Gottsche published new species of hepatics in 1858; they were also studied by Lindenberg and by Stephani. At BM, from Hampe, *Plagiochila filamentosa* Lindenb. sp nov, and from Berlin (received in 1898), 136 *Polytrichum commune* L. At FH, from Stephani, *Plagiochila angustisedans* St., Columbia.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 89; Lasègue, 482.

Morong, Thomas (1827-1894).

American Congregational clergyman until 1888, when he made a collecting expedition to Paraguay and nearby regions. On his return in the autumn of 1890 he became Curator of the Columbia College herbarium in New York, which later came to NY, where his original herbarium now is. BM purchased 680 South American plants and K had 595; they are in other herbaria. Labels have printed descriptive titles: PLANTS OF SOUTH AMERICA . . DESERT OF ALTACAMA, CHILE, *Campylopus introflexus* (Hedw.), K.

Obituary in Bull. Torrey Club **21**: 239-244. 1894.

Morrow see Perry.

Moseley, Henry Nottidge (1844-1891). "Challenger Exp."

Zoologist, he went with a British expedition to observe an eclipse of the sun in Ceylon in 1872, was chief collector on the Challenger Expedition of 1873-1876, and made a journey to the American northwest in 1877. He became Professor of Anatomy at Oxford. The general route of the Challenger was via Madeira to the West Indies and Brazil, across the south Atlantic to the Cape of Good Hope, Kerguelen Island, Australia, Japan, across the Pacific to Valparaiso, and home by Cape Horn. Other collectors are recorded as A. Crosby, C. W. Thompson, and R. R. Richards, though I have not seen labels with their names. Plants were dispatched to K from various ports and the cryptogams were published in Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot. from 1875, with algae by Dickie, lichens by Crombie, bryophytes by Mitten. BM received 2704 specimens from the Royal Society in 1877-1878; K distributed plants to various herbaria, including P. Most of the labels I have seen are written, but those distributed from K have the title CHALLENGER EXPEDITION, COLL. MR. MOSELEY, RECD. JUNE 1876. Labels have locality and date; in place of collector there may be merely "Challenger Exp." *Calymperes pulvinatum* Mitt. sp nov, Ascension, 1876, K; *Marchantia Broteroana* L. L., Juan Fernandez, 1875, BM. NY has specimens with the Mitten herbarium: *Orthotrichum atratum* Mitt. sp nov, Kerguelen, 1874.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 90; Fl. Malesiana; Hedge & Lamond.

Mosén see Regnell.

Moser see Unio itineraria.

Mossman, Samuel.

Collected in Tasmania, the northern island of New Zealand, and southern Australia in 1850; over 500 species were purchased by BM in 1850, including 107 specimens of cryptogams, and others in 1860. The Hookers at K received specimens, some of which were reported in J. D. Hooker's Flora Novae-Zelandiae, 1855, and Flora Tasmaniae, 1859. Cryptogams are also reported at E and OXF. New bryophytes were described by C. Müller in 1851, and later by Mitten. There are specimens from the Mitten herbarium at NY: 824 *Dissodon callophyllus* C. Müller (*Tayloria callophyllus* Mitt.), Tasmania. Also in the Sullivant herbarium at FH; *Hypnum Mossmanianum* C. Müll., New Zealand, 1850.

Jour. Bot. Kew Misc. 3: 31. 1851; B. & B.

Motley, James (d 1859).

Welsh mining engineer and naturalist in Borneo from 1851 until his murder by natives. Letters from him to W. J. Hooker and to Mitten were published in Jour. Bot. Kew Misc. in 1855. His collections went to K. Bryophytes were studied by Mitten and are at E and NY, partly unidentified: *Frullania rugosa*, NY.

Fl. Malesiana; B. & B.

Mühlenbeck, Heinrich Gustav (1798-1845).

Physician at Mulhouse, friend of W. P Schimper (*Bryum muehlenbeckii*). At STR there are many specimens labelled LICHENS DES PYRENÉES. At

K, with the Schimper herbarium, specimens from Switzerland with a black bordered label having the printed subscript: BEAT. MÜHLENBECK IN ULTIMO SUO ITINERE ALPINO LEGIT ALBULA AUG 1845. BERGIIN; *Hypnum Halleri*.

Pritzel.

Mueller, Ferdinand Jakob Heinrich von (1825-1896).

German botanist who studied in Kiel, then emigrated to Australia in 1847, became British Government Botanist there in 1852, and from 1857 to 1873 director of the Botanical Garden at Melbourne. He published major works on the Australian flora. K received over 8000 specimens from him from 1850 to 1897; BM had over 4000, and there are substantial numbers at P and W. His own herbarium is at MEL. There are specimens from Australia, New Zealand, and New Caledonia in many herbaria. Other collectors are represented, although this is not always stated on labels. Early labels do not use the "von" with his name. Cryptogams were described by Harvey, Gottsche, Mitten, and Hampe among others. Labels have printed titles: BOTANICAL MUSEUM OF MELBOURNE . . . FERD. MULLER, P.H. & M.D., *Plagiochila choristophylla* Gottsche, PC; AUSTRALIAN ALGAE SENT BY DR. F. VON MÜLLER, *Sargassum biforme* Sond., FH, NY; ALGAE MUELLERIANAE CURANTE J. G. AGARDH DISTRIBUTAE, *Phacelocarpus alatus* Harv., FH, PC.

Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 330; B. & B.; Fl. Malesiana, handwriting p. cli.

Müller, Franz August see Unio itineraria.

Müller, Frédérick (of Berne).

He collected in Mexico, principally near Orizaba, in 1853 and 1854. Cryptogams were described by Nylander, Gottsche, and Bescherelle, from 1858 to 1872. His specimens were sold by H. Schlumberger (d 1862), botanist of Zürich. B had a large number of hepatics and mosses; W had some 900 numbers; specimens at PC were acquired from Fournier; BM specimens are from the Bescherelle herbarium and Bescherelle sent duplicates to various correspondents. Labels have printed data, HERBARIUM MEXICANUM, AO 1853, LEGIT FRED. MÜLLER, COMM. H. SCHLUMBERGER: *Bartramia filiformis* Schpr., K; *Collema glaucopthalmum* [sic] Nyl., NY.

Urban, K. Bot. Mus. Berlin, 308.

Mundt, Leopold (d 1830).

German, who went with a compatriot named Maire to the Cape of Good Hope in 1815 to collect for the Berlin Museum. They sent specimens, including cryptogams, to B from 1815 to 1824; specimens are reported also at K and at E, where labels are signed merely "M. & M." Both remained at the Cape after being dismissed by the Museum for wasting their funds. New bryophytes were described by Hornschuch in Linnaea in 1841 and later; see *Fissidens plumosus* and *Pterogonium productum*.

ffolliott, P. and R. Liversidge, Ludwig Krebs, 1971, p 162.

Nadeaud, Jean (d 1898).

As naval surgeon at Tahiti, he collected plants there from 1857 to 1859 and published in 1873 an 86-page booklet, Énumeration des plantes indigènes de l'île de Tahiti. He listed 42 hepatics and 49 mosses, with 544

vascular plants. New taxa were described. His herbarium from those years was acquired by E. Drake del Castillo, who later sent 35 species of mosses to Bescherelle. Bescherelle's Florule bryologique de Tahiti of 1895 included Nadeaud's new taxa and some of his own. The only specimens of this collection I have seen are in an album prepared by Nadeaud and given to Bescherelle after his death by his daughter; it is now at PC.

Nadeaud collected mosses in Tahiti again in 1896. These specimens came to Bescherelle, who published on them in 1898 and sold 15 "collections" or "herborizations" (sets) of 60-90 specimens at 50 centimes a specimen. The set acquired by BM in 1898 had 81 numbers; the intact set at FH has 62; NY received 70. PC has many specimens of various collections. The printed data on labels are MOUSSES DE TAHITI, LEGIT DR NADEAU, 1896: Coll. 6, 231 *Fissidens Nadeaudii* Besch. sp nov, PC; Coll. 15, 291 *Rhyncostegium nigrescens* Besch. sp nov, FH.

In Bescherelle's last paper on Tahitian mosses, published in 1901, a few Nadeaud mosses are noted, one collected in 1898, but most were collected by Temarii, his friend and executor, member of the agricultural department at Papeete (see *Stereophyllum torrentium* Besch.).

Nadeaud hepatics are reported at G and NY. Specimens at PC have in rubber-stamp TAHITI-NADEAUD: 55, 58 *Plagiochila caespitans* St. Specimens of the Stephani herbarium at FH have written data: *Plagiochila alba* St. sp nov, Nadeaud 55.

Bescherelle in Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. sér. 7, **20**: 1-62. 1895, Bull. Soc. Bot. France **45**: 1-98. 1898, Jour. Bot. Paris **12**: 136-150. 1898; Bull. Soc. Bot. France **48**: 11-17. 1901.

Nares see Coppinger, Hart.

Nash, George Valentine (1864-1921).

As a student at Columbia University, New York, he collected plants in Florida in 1894 and 1895 which he prepared in sets for sale. From 1896 until his death he was Head Gardener at the New York Botanical Garden. The Florida plants were mostly phanerogams, and only partly identified; the sets were apparently not uniform. Nash's herbarium is at NY. Mosses were identified by John K. Small. PLANTS OF CENTRAL PENINSULAR FLORIDA: 1014 *Sphagnum cuspidatum* Ehrh., G; 1537 *Leucobryum glaucum* (L.) Schimp., K. Nash collected in Haiti in 1903; NY accessioned 54 mosses that year.

Stevenson, Fungus exs., 254-255.

Naumann, Friedrich Carl (1841-1902).

German naval surgeon on a voyage in the "Medusa" to East Asia in 1868-1871, and on the "Gazelle" around the world in 1874-1876. He then returned to private practice. On the "Gazelle," the route was by Madeira to Liberia and the Cape of Good Hope, the islands of Kerguelen, St. Paul and Amsterdam, Australia, New Guinea, New Hanover, Samoa, Straits of Magellan, and return via the Azores. Observations of the transit of Venus were made at Kerguelen. The specimens came to B, and some duplicates were distributed from there; they are reported at B and JE. The botanical results formed Volume 4, 1889, of the official report. Musci (174, 138 new) were by C. Müller, Hepaticae (138, 50 new) by Gottsche and Schiffner, Lichenes by J. Müller Arg., Algae by Askenasy and Nordstedt. Some of these had

already been published in journals. There are many at FH, with written labels: *Radula magellanica* sp nov, 2 Feb 1876 (Schiffner); *Plagiothecium antarcticum* Mitt. (Fleischer).

Fl. Malesiana; Hepper and Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Africa, 59.

Naylor Beckett see Beckett.

Nelson, Edward William (1855-1934).

Zoologist and ethnologist who joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Biological Survey in 1890 and became Chief in 1916. He took part in an arctic search expedition in 1881, and a Death Valley expedition in 1891, but his most important collections were on expeditions to Mexico and Central America from 1892 to 1906. His original collections are at US. PLANTS COLLECTED IN GUATEMALA, 3632 *Sphagnum trichodium* Warnst., sp nov, 1895, US.

Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 271; Amer. Men Sci., 1921.

Neón, Brother.

Bartram published in 1931 a list of 39 species of mosses collected by him in Louisiana. From the Bartram herbarium at FH, with the Farlow Herbarium label, 885 *Moenkemeyera Neoni* Bartr. sp nov, collected in 1931.

Newberry see U.S. Pacific Railroad Surveys.

Nicolás see Arsène.

"Novara" Expedition see Hochstetter.

Nyman, Erik Olof August (1866-1900).

Swedish bryologist who collected in Java and New Guinea from 1897 to 1900; he died on the homeward journey. His main collections are at UPS, but specimens are in many herbaria, some sold by the dealer Kaulfuss in 1901, some distributed by UPS as recently as 1959. Mosses were determined by Brotherus. Specimens have printed labels: PLANTAE JAVANICAE, *Frullania apiculata* Nees, W; PLANTAE E NOVA GUINEA, 104 *Aërobryum pseudolanorum* Broth. & Geh., PC; PLANTAE NEO-GUINEENSIS, 189 *Neckera lepiniana* Mont., FH; MUSCI JAVANICA A MUSEO BOTANICO UNIVERSITATIS UPSALIENSIS DISTRIBUTI, 369 *Homaliodendron scapellifolium* (Mitt.) Fleisch., K.

Fl. Malesiana; Fries, Hist. Bot. Sweden, 46.

Oersted, Anders Sandöe (1816-1872). Ørsted

Privatdocent at the University of Copenhagen from 1851, Professor from 1860. Pennell called him "the most important botanist of Central America." He spent the years 1845 to 1848 in the West Indies and Central America, especially Nicaragua and Costa Rica and published many papers on the flora from 1852 to 1861. His original collections are at C, others are reported at B, BM, and K. FH has specimens from C with the title PLANTAE CENTRO-AMERICANAE ØRSTED, 1845-48: *Symblepharis oerstediana* C Müll. sp nov; also from Stephani, *Plagiochila contorta*.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 93; Pennell in Verdoorn, 46; Stearn in Jour. Arnold Arb. 46: 268. 1965.

Oldfield, Augustus Frederick (1820-1887).

London botanist who collected in Tasmania and western Australia in 1858-1859. Among the 3844 specimens sent to K were algae, lichens, and bryophytes, which were included in Hooker's Flora Tasmaniae of 1859. Mosses are also cited in Mitten's paper on Australian mosses, 1883. Collections are reported at E and OXF. Labels at K have meager data: *Leptostomum inclinans* Br., Tasmania, Mr Oldfield. Clokie says that labels at OXF may be unsigned or signed merely Oldf.

B. & B.

Oldham, Richard (1837-1864).

Kew gardener, he collected in Japan, Korea, Formosa, and China in 1861-1864; his total collections were about 14,000 plants, which are chiefly at K and BM. Mitten described mosses in Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot., 1864. There are specimens from the Mitten herbarium at NY without numbers or dates. *Stereodon Oldhami* Mitt. sp nov, Nagasaki, Japan.

Fl. Malesiana; B. & B.

Olney, Stephen Thayer (1812-1878).

Merchant and algologist of Providence, Rhode Island. His herbarium was bequeathed to BRU, at Providence. He published two numbered lists, 1871 and 1872, of ALGAE RHODIACEAE, corresponding to specimens he distributed. These have labels titled ALGAE RHODIACAE [sic]: *Polysiphonia Olneyi* Harv., FH (published without description in Olney's Rhode Island Plants, 1847). Olney also distributed specimens with labels ALGAE BRITTANICAE [sic], COLL. BEAT. W. H. HARVEY. DISTRIBUIT ANNO 1871 S. T. OLNEY EX HERBARIO SUO: *Callithamnion brachiatus*, FH. Sullivant and Lesquereux included some mosses in their Musci Boreali-americani, ed. 2, including 209 *Grimmia olneyi*.

Humphrey, 192-193; death notice in Amer. Jour. Sci. ser. 3, 17: 179-180. 1879.

Orcutt, Charles Russell (1864-1929).

Eccentric professional collector, publisher of periodicals, including West American Scientist. His plant collections, mostly from California but also the Rocky Mountains, Mexico, and Central America, are in many American and some European (BM, K) herbaria. The residue was purchased by Stanford University (DS) in 1926 and specimens have been distributed from there. Bartram published a list of 76 species of mosses of Jamaica in 1928, including two new taxa: MOSSES OF JAMAICA, 2786 *Gymnostomiella Orcutti* Bartr. sp nov, FH (Bartram), 6802 *Aloina apiculata* Bartr. sp nov, US. PLANTS OF HAITI, 9721 *Ceramium nitens*, NY.

Thomas, Bot. Explor., 37.

Orphanides see Heldreich.

Palliser's Expedition see Bourgeau.

Palmer, Edward (1831-1911).

Born in England, he emigrated to the United States in 1849 and became a

professional plant collector. He was from time to time employed by, or assisted by, agencies of the U.S. government and occasionally collected with others. He collected in Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay in 1853-1855, in southwestern United States in 1865-1870, in Florida and the Bahamas in 1874-1875, in Baja California and Guadeloupe Island in 1875, in California in 1875 and 1888-1892. Specimens are in most large herbaria, notably at US; he collected some 100,000 specimens, usually in sets of 10. His field records were carefully prepared but were not usually transcribed, or were transcribed erroneously, by those who identified and issued his specimens; the full data may be found in McVaugh. They were issued with various labels, many from the U.S. National Herbarium, the cryptogams frequently only partly identified. ALGAE FLORIDANAE, 5 *Sargassum cymosum* Ag., 1874, FH; PLANTS OF MEXICO, 475 *Braunia secunda* (Hook.) Bry. eur., Durango, 1906, US.

McVaugh, R. Edward Palmer, 1956; obituary in Jour. New York Bot. Garden 32: 40-41. 1911.

Palmer, William (1856-1921).

Emigrated from England to America in 1868, he was from 1874 a taxidermist at the U. S. National Museum in Washington. His botanical interest was chiefly in ferns; he was President of the American Fern Society in 1914-1918. He collected in various parts of the United States, and was a member of the Owen Bryant Expedition to Java in 1909-1910. The purpose of the expedition was zoological, but he collected 1363 numbers of plants, now at US, and 603 duplicates, which were distributed. Specimens have labels with printed titles and collectors' names (Palmer and Bryant): 980 *Plagiochila Belangeriana* Lindenb., US.

Fl. Malesiana; B. & B.

Pancher see Vieillard.

Pardini see Webb.

Parish, Charles Samuel Pollock (1822-1897).

British chaplain at Moulmein, Burma, from 1852 to 1878. His herbarium came to the Hookers at K. Mitten published mosses in his Musci Indiae orientalis, 1859 (see *Neckera Parishiana*). Specimens in the Mitten herbarium at NY have only place and year: *Stereodon celatus* Mitt., Moulmein, Revd C. Parish, 56.

Obituary in Jour. Bot. Lond. 35: 464. 1897; B. & B.

Parkinson see Galeotti.

Parry, Charles Christopher (1823-1890).

Born in England, he was brought by his family to the United States in 1832. He studied botany with John Torrey and became a professional plant collector in the American west. There are specimens at US, NY, and FH among many other herbaria. See under Emory for mosses, identified by Sullivant, and under Wright for Santo Domingo collections.

Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 34-44, biography, itineraries; Rodgers, Amer. Botany 1873-1892 for many quotations from his letters.

Parry, William Edward (1790-1855).

Rear Admiral of the British Navy, who commanded three expeditions to the arctic in search of a Northwest Passage. The first voyage, 1819-1820, left from Greenland and wintered at Melville Island ("Winter Harbor") where most of the plants were collected. Cryptogams were published by Robert Brown in Chloris Melvilliana, 1824, but according to Steere (Bryologist 74: 430. 1971) the bryophyte specimens, at least, cannot now be found. On the second voyage, 1821-1825, the two ships sailed through Hudson Strait and collected chiefly on Melville Peninsula. On the third, 1824-1825, much the same passage was attempted, but few specimens were brought back. Cryptogams of all these voyages were prepared by W. J. Hooker for Parry's published Journal. The types are probably at K. Labels at BM have the printed title PARRY'S 2nd VOYAGE (1822-23), VOL. II HOOKER'S APPENDIX, PP. 411-420. HUDSON'S STRAIT; FOXE'S CHANNEL TO REGENT INLET, ETC. CAPT. PARRY, REV. G. FISHER, JOHN EDWARDS, ALEX. FISHER, JAS. C. ROSS, JOS. HALSE: (an unnamed moss filed with *Splachnum vasculosum*).

In 1827 Parry attempted to reach the North Pole over the ice from Spitzbergen. Among the Thomas Taylor lichens at FH there are specimens, probably received from Hooker, which seem to represent this expediton: *Gryophora deusta*, one packet labelled "North Pole," one labelled "Spitzbergen."

Lasègue, 373-375; Steere in Polunin, Bot. Canadian Eastern Arctic 2: 371.

Payot, Venance (1826-1902).

Mountain guide at Chamonix in the French-Swiss Alps, and associated with the museum there. He published on cryptogams in Bull. Soc. Vaudoise Sci. Nat. from 1860, and a 3-volume Florule du Mont Blanc in 1881, 1882, 1886. He was helped in his studies by prominent cryptogamists, including W. P. Schimper. PC has a collection of cryptogams in two portfolios, with a broadsheet attached titled HERBIER DE PLANTES DES ESPÈCES QUI CROISSENT SUR LA CHAINE DU MONT-BLANC, and an announcement that this collection (though not necessarily this example) won a silver medal at an expedition at Turin in 1858; also an offer of specimens at 10 fr per hundred. In these portfolios the specimens have written names, without authorities; there are 200 ferns and mosses in the first volume, 172 lichens and 34 hepatics in the second. Other labels in herbaria have the printed title HERBIER DE LA CHAINE DU MONT-BLANC, *Oligotrichum hercynium*, PC, or are all printed but without title or date, *Dicranum scoparium* Hedw., OXF. Specimens are reported at B, BM, and E.

Clokie, 222.

Pennell see Rusby.

Perrottet, George Samuel (1793-1870).

Swiss horticulturist associated with the Paris Museum. On several expeditions — to Indonesia, Madagascar, the West Indies, tropical Africa, and India — from 1819 to 1839, he collected living plants and seeds for possible introduction into the French colonies. He was Director of Cultures in Senegal, West Africa, from 1824 to 1829, and agricultural botanist at Pondicherry, India, from 1834 to 1839 and from 1843 until his death. He also collected herbarium specimens, the largest numbers of which are repor-

ted at G and P, only slightly fewer at BM and W. Montagne published on the cryptogams of India, describing many new species, in 1842. Specimens in the Montagne herbarium at PC are without date or number: *Physcomitrium Perrotteti* Montag., Neel-gheria; *Sargassum polycistum* Ag., Pondicherry.

Lasègue, 89-94; Urban, Symb. Antill., 99-100; Bull. Soc. Bot. France **29**: 186. 1882.

Perry Expedition: United States Expedition to the China Seas and Japan, Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, 1852-1854.

The expedition was to open commercial relations with Japan. The route was via the Cape to Hongkong, Java, Singapore, Canton, and "Lew Chew" (Okinawa) to Japan. No civilian naturalists were employed, but plants were collected by James Morrow (1820-1865), the "agriculturalist," assisted in Japan by S. Wells Williams, a printer for the American Board of Missions, whom Perry engaged in Canton as interpreter. The botanical specimens were sent to Asa Gray, who had the cryptogams named by others. The botanical results were published in the second volume of Perry's Narrative in 1856; nine bryophytes, none new, by Sullivant (see *Mnium trichomanes* Mitt.), 22 algae by Harvey, nine new and described. Morrow had claimed the specimens but in the end Perry allowed Gray to keep the first set and to send duplicates to the Smithsonian (US). There are a few of Gray's cryptogams at FH: *Polysiphonia Morrowii* Harv., Hakodadi.

Meisel **3**: 146-147; Fl. Malesiana, under Morrow.

Pervillé, Auguste.

Horticulturist at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle at Paris, he settled at Réunion about 1837 and sent 585 plants of Madagascar to P in 1842 and 155 plants of the nearby island of Nossi-Bé in 1853. From late 1841 to Dec 1842 he was a member of a mission to collect seeds and plants of Arabian coffee at Yemen for transfer to French possessions, but I have seen no collections from that period.

Musci were studied by C. Müller in connection with his work on the African mosses of Hildebrandt, q.v., but published by Bescherelle in his Florule bryologique de la Réunion, 1878, 1880 and Florule bryologique de la Nossi-Bé, 1880 (see *Neckera Pervilleana* Besch.).

Specimens at PC have the title VOYAGE DE M. PERVILLÉ N. O. DE MADAGASCAR 1841, the names in Bescherelle's writing: *Rhizogonia Pervilleanum* Besch.

Lasègue, 189, 427.

Petitmengin see R. Maire.

Philippe, Xavier (1802/1804-1866).

Pseudonym of Philippe Xavier Camus, according to a note on the catalogue card at the library of the BM (NH). He has been confused with R. A. Philippi, q.v. He was a mountain guide near Bagnières and sent lichens and mosses to P and W in the 1850s. He published Flore des Pyrénées in 1859, and a paper on cryptogams in 1857. Several botanists who visited the Pyrenees acknowledged his help in directing them to good collecting sites, but of his lichen specimens, Lamy de la Chapelle said they are "mal choisis et souvent mal nommés" (Dulac, Mélange bot., 1886, p 344). So far as I have seen, the bryophytes are of common species, and often only partly identi-

fied. Original labels are written in a rather sprawling hand: *Poly. angustatum*, Bagnières, PC; *Grimmia alpestris*, Pic du Midi, K (from herb. Schimper); 108 *Grimmia* n. 1, PC (Montagne herbarium, which also has specimens labelled by Montagne).

Specimens were prepared later by Roumeguère, with titles in carefully formed facsimile writing. Lichen labels have the title PYRÉNÉES CENTRALES, COLLECT. PHILIPPE 1858: *Opegrapha reticulata* Ach., PC. Bryophytes are titled MOUSSES DES PYRÉNÉES 1858: *Polytrichum undulatum* L., PC (Cosson), or PYRÉN. PHILIPPE, *Cin[clidotus] aquaticus* B. & S., W.

Philippi, Rudolf Amandus (1808-1904), and Frederico Philippi (1838-1910).

R. A. Philippi emigrated from Berlin to Chile in 1851 and became Professor of botany and zoology at Valdivia. He published many papers on the Chilean vascular flora and described thousands of new taxa. His son Frederico collected with him and alone, and on labels their specimens are often not distinguishable. Collections of August Borchers, and of other members of the Philippi family were also treated with theirs. Specimens were sold by Hohenacker and sold and exchanged by both Philippis; they are in many herbaria including a good set at SGO, Santiago. Labels I have seen have few data: *Pilotrichum genuflexum* mihi, Chili, Philippi, PC (Montagne); *Marchantia Broteroana* L. L., Chili, Philippi, BM (from Hampe). BM has printed tickets EXPED. F. PHILIPPI AND A. BORCHERS TO ATACAMA, CHILE, 1885: *Marchantia* sp, received from Borchers in 1891.

Turrill in Kew Bull. **1920**: 62, 63; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 358.

Pickering see Wilkes Expedition.

Picquenard, Charles Amande (1872-1940).

Resident of Brittany, he published on algae, lichens, and bryophytes of that region. He prepared a set of specimens for distribution with duplicated labels titled LICHENS DU FINISTÈRE. PC has two sets, of 30 specimens each, with numbers that begin with 1, *Usnea florida* Ach., and continue with large gaps to 358. There is a set at DUKE and specimens at NY.

List of lichens in Lynge, 421-422; obituary in Bull. Soc. Sci. Bretagne **1-2**: 5-20, 1940, portr., bibliog.

Pitard, Charles Joseph (1873-1927).

Doctor of Science, Professor of Pharmacy at Tours, he collected in the Canary Islands and in North Africa and prepared catalogues of the floras, with the assistance, for the cryptogams, of Corbière, G. Négri, Bouly de Lesdain, P. Hariot, and l'Abbé Hy. He prepared and distributed many specimens, the largest numbers at G and P.

He was in the Canaries in 1904-1905 and 1905-1906. Sets of 851 specimens were distributed with printed labels titled PLANTAE CANARIENSES; cryptogams include 229 *Coccocarpia molybdoa*, PC; 748 *Scapania compacta* Dum., G; 783 *Dicranum scoparium* L., PC.

He was in Tunisia and nearby regions in 1907, 1908, 1909-1910, and 1913. Distributed specimens have labels PLANTAE TUNETANAE; 13 *Collema tenax* Ach., PC; 32 *Grimmia leucophaea* Grev., PC; 93 *Scapania compacta* Dum., G.

Plants collected in Morocco in 1911, 1912, and 1913 have labels PLANTES DU MAROC: 155 *Trichostomum brachydontium* Bruch, G; 119,

156, 748 *Sphaerococcus coronopifolius* (G. & W.) Ag., PC; 225 *Panneria plumbea* Del., PC.

Obituary in Candollea 4: 203-240. 1930, portr., bibliog.

Pittier de Fabrega, Henri François (1857-1950).

Swiss botanist who went to Costa Rica in 1887. He was Director of the physico-geographic institute of Costa Rica until 1904; then, after 14 years of employment with the United States Department of Agriculture in South America, settled in Venezuela where he was associated with the Ministry of Agriculture. His Costa Rican plants were sent to Théophile Alexis Durand (1855-1912), Director of the Royal Botanical Garden at BR, who turned over the cryptogams to specialists. Cardot and Renauld published many new species of mosses and Stephani of hepatics; algae were by Wildmann, lichens by J. Müller Arg. Many of the specimens had been collected by Adolphe Tonduz, q.v., an assistant to Pittier. Labels are titled H. PITTIER & TH. DURAND, PLANTAE COSTARICENSES EXSICCATAE. Complete sets of some 4200 numbers were deposited at the national herbarium of Costa Rica and at BR; duplicates were distributed to many herbaria, including BM (1180), G, P, and W. Musci have numbers in the 5000s and Hepaticae in the 6000s. There are many in the Cardot herbarium at PC; 5653 *Pirea Mariae* Card. gen and sp nov; 6075 *Aneura tripinnata* Steph. sp nov. Also in the Stephani herbaria; *Plagiochila apiculata* G., FH.

Pittier's specimens from South America, Venezuela, and Colombia came to US; duplicates were distributed by both US and Pittier; they included some collected by Peter Christ and by José Saer d'Hequert. Pittier published Musgos de Venezuela in 1936. PLANTS OF VENEZUELA, 9284 *Polytrichum antillarum* Rich., FH; PLANTS OF COLOMBIA, 1088 *Campylopus Pittieri* R.S.W. sp nov, US.

Obituary in Bol. Soc. Venez. Ci. Nat. 4(30): 1-43. 1951, portr., bibliog.; brief biography in Amer. Men Sci., 1944; collecting localities in Taxon 22: 557-576. 1973.

Pobéguin, Charles Henri Oliver (1856-1951).

French colonial administrator in West Africa from 1892 to 1905, and later in Central Africa. P received a large number of plants from the Ivory Coast, the Comores, and French Guinea from 1891 to 1910 and from French Equatorial Africa and the Congo from 1920 to 1923. E. G. Paris, in a series of articles in Rev. Bryol. from 1903 to 1911, identified approximately 250 species of mosses, of which no less than 111 are described as new, the names attributed to Brotherus and Paris; there are 26 hepatics, five new, identified but not there described by Stephani. Specimens were sold by Paris from printed lists, between 1904 and 1908, with labels having the printed title EX HERB. E. G. PARIS: *Plagiochila Pangolensis* Steph. sp nov, PC; *Fissidens asplenioides* Sw., FH (Fleischer).

Hepper & Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Africa, 65.

Poeppig, Eduard Friedrich (1798-1868).

German, educated at Leipzig, he collected some 17,000 plant specimens in the Americas from 1822 to 1832; subsequently he became Director of the Zoological Museum at Leipzig and Professor of Zoology at the University. He collected in Cuba in 1822-1824; the specimens went to G. Kunze at Leipzig; some of the mosses were named by Schwaegrichen and are cited in

his Supplement to Hedwig's Species muscorum. He was in Pennsylvania in 1824-1826; I have seen no cryptogams; labels are described by Clokie.

In most herbaria there are specimens from his South American journeys. He was in Chile in 1827-1829; the specimens were distributed by Poeppig and by G. Kunze in four "collections," with labels titled PÖPPIG COLL. PL. CHIL., followed by the numerals I, II, III, or IV Mosses were named by Kunze, hepatics by Gottsche: Coll. II, 147(40) *Campylopus incrassatus* Kze, BM; Coll. III *Plagiochila Portoricensis* Gottsche, PC; Coll. IV, 272(54) *Tortula glacialis* Kz., L. He was in Peru and the Amazon region in 1829-1832; the largest number of specimens is at W with Poeppig's personal herbarium. Duplicates are reported at a number of herbaria, but I have seen no cryptogams.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 103 (Cuba); Lasègue, 247-250 (South America); Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 361 (bibliography).

Powell see Vasey.

Przewalski, Nicolai Mikhailovich (1839-1888).

Russian army officer, he was stationed from 1867 to 1870 in Eastern Siberia, then undertook at the expense of the government four expeditions to Central Asia, 1870-1873, 1876-1877, 1879-1880, 1883-1885. His collections came to LE and have been distributed from there; Chinese, Mongolian, and Tibetan specimens are reported at B, BM, E, K, and P. *Neckera Przewalskii* Broth., China, 1880, BM, received in 1892.

Bretschneider, 959-968.

Puiggari, Jean Ignacio (1823-1900).

Born in Spain, he lived in Brazil and collected, mostly in São Paulo province, in at least the 1870s and 1880s. New mosses were described by Hampe from 1874 to 1879, and, with Geheeb, collections of 1879 in 1881; Stephani described hepatics; all these authors distributed duplicates or fragments. *Plagiochila falcata* St., BM, FH; *Hookeria limbata* Hpe, K; *Conomitrium puiggarii* Geheeb & Hampe, NY (fide Florschütz). Other collectors of Brazilian plants with the same surname are reported: Louis Puiggari, by Geheeb and Hampe; G. L. T. Puiggari, by Hedge and Lamond.

Urban, K. Bot. Mus. Berlin, 311, and Martius Fl. Bras. **1**(1), 82-83.

Purdie, William (d 1857).

Scot, he was a gardener at Edinburgh and Kew, and was sent in 1843 to collect living plants in Jamaica. From 1846 until his death he was Superintendent of the botanical garden at Port-au-Spain, Trinidad. He collected dried specimens in the West Indies and also in Colombia and Venezuela; these also came to K. Specimens are cited in Mitten's Musci Austro-americani (see *Andreaea subenervis* sp nov). There are many bryophytes at BM from the Wilson herbarium: *Polytrichum alpestre* var, Jamaica; *Polytrichum Antillarum* Bridel, New Granada 1846. Lichens are in the Taylor herbarium at FH: *Cenomyce rangifera* Ach., Jamaica.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 107-108; B. & B.; death notice in Jour. Bot. Kew Misc. **9**: 374-375. 1857; itineraries in Stearn, Jour. Arnold Arb. **46**: 268-270. 1965.

Quelch, John Joseph (b 1854), and Frederick Victor McConnell.

British collectors in British Guiana. They were together on expeditions to Mt. Roraima in 1894 and 1898. The original collections are at K, which sent 200 duplicates to NY in 1903 and doubtless others elsewhere. Brotherus published 26 mosses and Stephani the hepatics. 340 *Ctenidium Roraimae* Broth. sp nov, K; *Mastigobryum Roraemense* St., FH.

Quelch collected alone in British Guiana in 1895. Mosses were determined by C. Müller, including 20 new species, and distributed by Levier in BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER: 1271 *Sigmatella guianae* C. Müll. sp nov, K. There are Levier sets in many herbaria, including BM, FH, PC, NY.

Catal. Library BMNH; Richards, Kew Bull. 1934: 317.

Rabenhorst, Rudolph.

Son of Ludwig Rabenhorst, he collected lichens which were sold by his father. He was in Chile in 1870-1871; lichens are listed in Hedwigia, 1872. *Lecanora addulitata* Kremph., Valdivia 1870, FH (without the original label).

Thirty-five species collected in "China" in 1871-1872 were listed in Hedwigia, 1873, and named by Krempelhuber in the same journal in 1874. Labels are printed, with the title LICHENES CHINENSES, localities are Saigon and Hong Kong, as well as Whampoa and Shanghai. *Arthronia linearis* Krphb. sp nov, BM; *Graphis striatula* Ach. forma *minor*, PC; *Lecanora subfusca* forma *intermedia*, L.

Rabenhorst collected in Mexico in 1875; 23 lichens were listed by Krempelhuber in Hedwigia, 1876, including *Verrucaria fetivica* sp nov. He collected in West Africa at Lagos in 1879; I have seen only a moss from there, *Moenkemeyera hians* (Hpe) C. Müll., FH (com. Hampe, ex herb. Geheeb).

Racovitza, Émile (b 1868).

Zoologist, collector on the Belgian expedition to the Antarctic Peninsula in 1897-1899 on the "Belgica" under the command of Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery. The herbarium of the expedition is at BR; there are duplicates at E, FH, NY, PC, and S. In the official report are diatoms by van Huerck, 1909, lichens by Wainio, 1903, Musci by Cardot, 1901, and Hepaticae by Stephani, 1901. Specimens of mosses are at PC with HERB. J. CARDOT labels: 236 *Polytrichum antarcticum* Card. sp nov.

Catal. Library BMNH.

Raddi, Giuseppe (1770-1829).

Italian cryptogamist, specialist in hepatics, he was a member of an expedition sponsored by the Grand Duke of Tuscany to Brazil in 1817-1818, and of an expedition to Egypt and Nubia in 1828-1829; he died of dysentery at Rhodes. He published new species of cryptogams from Italy in 1808 and from Brazil in 1822-1823. His herbarium is at FI, with duplicates reported at PI, BM, BP, BR, E, K, and M. Specimens from the Greville herbarium, now at E, are in the T. Taylor herbarium at FH: 82 *Hypnum auratifolium* T. T. mss, Brazil. Also at FH, in the Schiffner herbarium, a few specimens marked "orig. ex.": *Madotheca brasiliensis* (Raddi) Gottsche (the original label reads "*Schultesia brasiliensis* Raddi '24").

Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1): 84-85, 1906; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 371.

Ralph, Thomas Shearman (1813-1891).

Physician in Melbourne, author of elementary textbooks of botany. He collected plants in New Zealand which were purchased by BM (167 in 1854 and 1859), E, and K. The bryophytes, at least, were not identified at the time of receipt. Printed material on labels reads RALPH'S NEW ZEALAND PLANTS . . COLLECTED BY T. S. RALPH, CHIEFLY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF WELLINGTON, &C 1849-52: 155, filed with *Leptostomum*, K.

B. & B.

Rapp, Severin (1853-1941).

Emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1883 and spent the rest of his life as a shoemaker at Sanford, Florida. He sent specimens of mosses from that locality to various experts — Evans, E. G. Britton, Grout, Holzinger. They were distributed in several exsiccatae: Grout, North American Musci Pleurocarpi, 291 *Amblystegium irriguum* var *flaccidum* DeNot., collected in 1906; Holzinger, Musci Acrocarpi Boreali-Americani, 355 *Campylopus introflexus* Brid., 1916; Verdoorn, Hepaticae Selectae et Criticae, 386 *Plagiochila floridana* Evans, 1934.

Barnhart; Grout in Bryologist 45: 179-180. 1942.

Ravenel, Henry William (1814-1887).

American mycologist, planter in South Carolina, author of popular articles on agriculture. With M. C. Cooke, he issued two important exsiccatae of fungi, 1878-1882. He accumulated a large herbarium; the cryptogamic portion of 14,500 specimens was purcahsed by BM in 1891, the phanerogamic portion went to Converse College, South Carolina.

Sullivant identified mosses for Ravenel as early as 1846, and issued his specimens in both editions of Musci Boreali-americani, including several new species by Sullivant (Ed. 1, 252 and Ed. 2, 376 *Fabronia Ravenellii*), and one by Wilson (Ed. 2, 43 *Bruchia Ravenellii*). Ravenel sent specimens to P in 1854, some of which are in the Montagne herbarium; *Neckera seductrix* Hedw. After the Civil War, Ravenel collected and sold specimens to supplement his income. Among these are labels with locality and collector printed: 164 *Cladonia Ravenellii* Tuck. sp nov, 1881, FH (Tuckerman).

Humphrey, 207-209; Lamson-Scribner, 324-325; Stephenson, Fungus Exs., 307-315.

Regel, Albert (1815-1892).

Russian collector of plants in many parts of Asia. Some of his specimens were distributed by the Imperial Botanical Garden at St. Petersburg (LE). A set in many herbaria was collected from 1876 to 1884 and issued as ITER TURKESTANICUM; W had 1140 specimens, BM 663, including 40 mosses. *Tortula desertorum* Broth., 1884, PC.

Hist. Coll. BM.

Regnell, Anders Fredrik (1807-1884).

Swedish physician who lived at Minas Geraes, Brazil, from 1840 to 1874. His own large Brazilian collections were supplemented by those of Gustaf Anders Lindberg (1832-1900, collected in 1854-1855), Salomon Eberhard Henscher (b 1847, collected in 1868-1869), Hjalmar Mosén (collected in 1873-1874), and J. F. Widgren (1810-1883, collected in the 1840s), and

were bought by the Swedish government to be deposited in several Swedish institutions, the largest quantity at the Riksmuseum, Stockholm (S). Regnell endowed the herbarium and provided funds for travelling scholars to South America. Among these have been Carl Magnus Lindmann (1856-1928, collected in 1892-1894), Gustav Oskar Anderson Malme (1864-1937, collected in 1892-1894 and 1901-1903), Erik Leonard Ekman (q.v., collected in 1907-1908), and Eric Asplund (b 1888, collected in 1920-1921 and 1939-1941). New species of cryptogams have been distributed by specialists.

Duplicates from the Regnellian Herbarium at S have been distributed to many institutions, the labels with printed title HERB. BRASIL. REGNELL. MUSEI BOT. STOCKHOLM: 364 *Holomitrium crispulum* Mart., Regnell n.d., FH; 116 *Hookeria irrorata* C. M., Mosén 1874, K; B 429 *Plagiochila subscristata* G., Lindmann 1893, BM, PC.

Fries, Hist. Bot. Sweden, 40-42, pl. 2; for all the collectors mentioned see Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1).

Reinsch, Paul Friedrich (1836-1914).

German algologist and paleontologist; in his youth he visited North America (he described a new alga from Massachusetts in 1879) and Cyprus, but spent most of his life in Erlangen. He identified some of the algae of the British Transit of Venus Expedition; see under Balfour. Some of his European collections were in Rabenhorst's algal exsiccatae. He prepared and sold sets of mosses, the most important of which is HERBARIUM ICONIBUS ILLUSTRATUM MUSCORUM FRONDOSORUM EUROPAE MEDIAE IN USUM BOTANOPHILORUM, COLLEGIT ET EDIDIT PAULUS REINSCH, 1872. This is the title page of six portfolios at FH containing some 400 specimens, collected mostly by Reinsch, but also by Bruch, Schimper, and others. Although the date is the same for all parts, it is reported to have been issued from 1872 to 1878. In the first fascicle, Phascaceae, there are lithographed drawings with the specimens; these become fewer and eventually absent in later fascicles. Labels are in facsimile handwriting of Reinsch, with name and locality but no date of collection. Early labels are white, later ones green or yellow. There are distributed specimens in many herbaria, including BM, FH, K, US, W.

Obituary in Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Ges. 32: (5)-(17). 1914, bibliog.

Remy, Ezechiel Jules (1826-1893).

French botanist who made an expedition to the Pacific islands and South America during 1851-1855. He proceeded by way of the Canaries to Brazil, visited Chile, Peru, and Bolivia, then went by the Marquesas and Society Islands to Hawaii, where his principal researches were made. He was in California for several months, where he collected with the English traveller J. Brenchley, then went to Mexico, and from there to Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. After his return he published Histoire de l'Archipel Havaiien in 1862, and contributed to Gay's Flora Chilena.

He sent to P 726 plants of Hawaii and 320 of California in 1852, and 52 specimens from Ecuador in 1857. Stephani named new hepatics of Hawaii; the types are at G, see *Plagiochila Remyana*. Mosses, including a new genus *Remyella* and 6 new species were published by C. Müller in 1896. A fragment of the type of *Remyella hawaiica* (the original of Müller was destroyed at Berlin) is in the Bartram herbarium at FH with sketches by Bartram. Specimens at PC have the Herb. Mus. Paris labels, ILES SAND-

WICH — HAWAII, VOYAGE DE M. REMY: 716 *Plagiochila recurva* var *major*. Also at PC are specimens prepared by Bescherelle: 699 *Hookeria acuminata* C.M. In 1882 Roumeguère prepared a "Bouquet de cryptogames rapporte des îles de l'océan pacifique par J. Remy," 35 specimens, including 13 lichens, 13 fungi, 5 bryophytes, and 4 algae. A set was accessioned at NY in 1905.

Remy later made an expedition to Central Asia, Tibet, and the Himalayas; 214 specimens were received at P in 1864.

Appleton's Cyclop. 5: 220; Barnhart.

Rich see Wilkes Expedition.

Richard, Jean Michel Claude (1784-1868).

Gardener at Richard-Toll, Senegal, from 1816 to 1821, then director of the botanical garden on the island of Réunion, formerly Bourbon, from 1829 until shortly before his death. He sent ferns to Delessert in 1837. In the same year he gave plants to Gaudichaud, q.v., during the latter's stop at Réunion with the "Bonite" and these may be the 347 accessioned at P that year, and cited in Bescherelle's Florule bryol. de la Réunion, 1878, 1880. P also received 574 plants of Bourbon, Madagascar, and Nossi Bé in 1840 and 1841. Labels at PC have the title HERB. MUS. PARIS. ILE BOURBON. M. RICHARD DIRECTEUR DU JARDIN COLONIAL. 1837: *Plagiochila mascarena* G. sp nov. At FH there is at least one specimen received by Sullivant from Schimper in 1855: *Hypnum Richardi* Schpr., Richard legit, Bourbon. The name has not been published.

This collector has been confused with Achille Richard, who had specimens from Bourbon in his herbarium, and with Louis Claude Marie Richard, whose specimens are cited in Hooker's Musci exotici (see Margadant, Early Bryol. Lit., 151).

Lasègue, 83, 191; Barnhart.

Richardson, John (1787-1865).

He became a surgeon in the Royal Navy in 1807 and was on Sir John Franklin's first and second land journeys to search for a Northwest Passage. The first expedition, 1819-1822, went by sea to York Factory in Hudson's Bay, then overland to Great Bear Lake in the Northwest Territories, reaching the sea at Coppermine; after a voyage on the "polar sea," the return was by the same route. The expedition of 1825-1827 left from New York and went westward from the Great Lakes to Coppermine; Richardson spent some time in the mountains near Great Slave Lake. Plants of both journeys went to Hooker at Kew, and in 1856 the Admiralty presented BM with 1919 specimens, said to be the types of the vascular plants in Hooker's Flora Boreali-americana. Franklin's Narrative of the first voyage has an appendix on botany by Richardson, the bryophytes by Schwaegrichen (mosses have numbers 430-502, hepatics, 503-518), lichens (numbers 519-658) and algae (659-663) by Hooker. Richardson's collections on the second journey were treated with those of Drummond, q.v., by Hooker. Lichens were published by Leighton in 1867. Franklin was lost on his third voyage, which set out in 1845; Richardson (who had been knighted in 1846) was in charge of the first search party in 1847-1849 but I am not aware of any plant collections made then.

Labels from the first expedition, at BM, have printed titles different for each section of the trip: DR. RICHARDSON, FRANKLIN'S N. AMER. LAND EXPED. (1819-1822). BARREN GROUNDS NEAR WINTER LAKE (FORT ENTERPRISE) 1820, M 11 *Splach. luteum*; N. AMERICAN LAND EXPEDITION, FROM CUMBERLAND HOUSE TO FORT CHEPEWYAN, JUNE-JULY 1820, unnamed specimen filed with *Polytrichum strictum* Menzies. There are many lichens in the Taylor herbarium at FH with written labels, received from Hooker in 1841, most, though not all, without Richardson's name or any locality: *Gyrophora pennsylvanica* Ach., "Franklin's 1st Voy." There are Hooker specimens at K with written labels: *Splachnum tenue*, N. Am. Dr. Richardson.

DNB; B. & B.; Lasègue, 192-193.

Ridley, Henry Nicholas (1855-1956).

He was assistant in the botany department at BM, then went to Pernambuco and Fernando Noronha in Brazil in 1887 (specimens at BM and K). He was Director of Gardens, Straits Settlements, Malaysia, from 1889 to 1912, where he specialized in the cultivation of para rubber. Later he made further trips to the tropics, and published on the plants of the region. He collected about 50,000 specimens in Malaysia; the main collections are at K, but nearly 10,000 specimens are at BM, including at least 80 cryptogams. Gepp published on cryptogams from Christmas Island in 1905. NY has from the Mitten herbarium specimens with labels titled MALAY PENINSULA, followed by the state (Perah, Pulau Penang): 750 *Trichostelium serrulatum* Dixon sp nov.

Fl. Malesiana, handwriting p cli; obituary in Taxon 6: 1-6. 1957.

Riedel, Ludwig (1790-1861).

German horticulturist who went to Brazil in 1821 with a Russian expedition under Langsdorff and collected there until 1830 for the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. During 1838-1839 he collected with Guillemin, q.v., and these specimens came to P Riedel stayed in Brazil with an appointment from the Brazilian government. Some of his bryophytes, collected alone and with Guillemin, were published by Montagne (see *Polytrichum Riedelianum* Mont., = *Oligotrichum*); the specimens are undated but were probably acquired from Guillemin in 1839. In the Montagne herbarium at P, *Riccia corcovoidensis* Montag., Riedel et Guillemin.

Lasègue, 479-480; Pennell in Verdoorn, 43.

Rigo see Sintenis.

Ringgold and Rodgers Expedition: United States North Pacific Exploring Expedition, Commanders Ringgold and Rodgers, 1853-1856.

The expedition was to make a reconnaissance of those parts of the China seas, the North Pacific, and Bering Straits which were used by whaling and trading ships. Captain Cadwallader Ringgold, who had been on the U.S. Exploring Expedition under Wilkes, q.v., was in command until 1854, when he became "deranged" and was succeeded by Captain John Rodgers. The botanist was Charles Wright, q.v. The five ships left New York in June 1853 and proceeded to Simon's Bay near the Cape of Good Hope, where during a six weeks' stay Wright collected some 800 species. They arrived in Hong Kong in March 1854, and were forced to remain there until autumn because

of civil war in China. Wright procured some 500 species of phanerogams, as well as cryptogams, then, and during a short visit in the spring of 1855. Important collections were made in 1854 on Bonin and "Loo Choo" (Ryukyu) Islands, in 1854 and 1855 in Japan, and during August and September 1855 on islands in the Bering Straits. The ships proceeded to San Francisco; there Wright left the expedition and came home via Nicaragua, where he also collected.

There was no official Report of the expedition, though Sullivant prepared 18 plates of mosses for one. The well-known publications of Gray on the similarity of the floras of Japan and eastern North America were based on the collections. New Musci (33) were published by Sullivant and Lesquereux and new algae by Harvey in Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts Sci. in 1859.

Wright's specimens were prepared with white or blue labels having the title HERBARIUM OF THE U.S. NORTH PACIFIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION UNDER COMMANDERS RINGGOLD AND RODGERS, 1853-1856 and below, C. WRIGHT, COLL.; the locality is usually given, but no date. FH has the mosses, from Sullivant, 436 specimens, representing 201 taxa. US has what appears to be the full set of the algae (*Sargassum Ringgoldianum* Harv. sp nov) and also some with the original written label (*Chroolepus chinense* Harv. sp nov). There are lichens (*Coccocarpia molybdoa*) at US, and both algae and lichens at FH.

Meisel 3: 221-228; obituary of Wright by Gray in Amer. Jour. Sci. ser. 3, 31: 12-18. 1886; for a reexamination of the mosses see Iwatsuki in Jour. Hattori Bot. Lab. 29: 53-69. 1966.

Robert, Louis Eugène (b 1806).

Member of an expedition to Iceland and Greenland in the French ship "la Recherche," Capt. Tréhouart, 1835-1836; 720 specimens were returned to P, accessioned under the names of Robert and Vahl. Robert prepared the sections on geology (1840) and zoology (1851) for the 7-volume report (ed. Gaimard, see vol. I for the history of the voyage). The botanical part was by J. L. M. Vahl in 1840. Specimens of cryptogams at PC are unnamed; the labels have the title HERB. MUS. PARIS, VOYAGE DE LA RECHERCHE, M. ROBERT; see a lichen filed with *Cladonia pyxidata*.

Catal. Library BMNH 2: 607.

Robinson, Charles Budd (1871-1913).

Associated with the New York Botanical Garden and the Bureau of Science at Manila. In 1913 he went to the island of Amboina in the Moluccas to collect plants for a revision by E. D. Merrill of Rumphius's Herbarium Amboinense (1741-1755). He was murdered by the natives, but had collected some 1750 plants, of which the first set was at PNH, now destroyed; duplicates had been sent to many herbaria by Merrill. Specimens at NY have labels with printed title and written number, name, date of collection, and reference to Rumphius: PLANTAE RUMPHIANAE AMBOINENSES, 574 *Sargassum litoreum*, NY. At US, with the HERB. MUS. MANILA label, RELIQUIAE ROBINSONIANAE, PLANTS OF AMBOINA: *Fissidens zippeliana* D. & M.; *Coccocarpia pellata* (Ach.) Müll.

Fl. Malesiana; Merrill in Philip. Jour. Sci. 11: 243-319. 1917; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 407 (Rumphius).

Rodriguez, Frère.

Member of the French Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes, who collected on the island of Réunion from at least 1887 to 1891, and on Mauritius and St. Helena at about the same period. His collections were disposed of by Héribaud, partly privately (to, e.g., CGE and the Bonaparte, Cardot, and Renauld herbaria now at PC), and partly through the dealer Reineck (BM in 1911). Hepatics were named by Stephani and published by Renauld and Cardot (*Aneura comosa* St., sp nov, FH) and by Stephani (10 *Plagiochila crassitexta* Steph., BM). There are specimens at FH from the Evans herbarium at Y (*Bazzania decrescens* L. & L.). Mosses were determined from time to time by Cardot, Renauld, and Thériot (*Aërobryum pseudocapense*, PC) and by Bescherelle (*Aërobryum borbonense* Besch., FH [Fleischer]). Some specimens were distributed by Renauld in his exsiccata, Musci Mascareno-Madagascarienses.

Renauld and Cardot in Rev. Bryol. **18**: 54-60. 1891.

Roger d'Ostin. "Roger d'O"

There are a large number of mosses in the Cosson herbarium at PC with labels in minute facsimile handwriting, titled ROGER D'O — MOUSSES DES PYRÉNÉES; a few have the full name Roger d'Ostin. I have seen them also at G; they are reported at CGE. They were prepared by Casimir Roumeguère (1828-1892) of Toulouse, who made up many similar sets, among them Moussier de Schwaegrichen (p 234), Philippe, Mousses des Pyrénées, Savès, Lichens du Mt. Atso, Steicher, Algues des Seychelles.

Röll, Julius (1846-1928).

German bryologist, member of a collecting party who crossed the northern part of the United States, staying principally in the northwest, from April 1888 to February 1889. The itinerary, personnel, and publications resulting are described in the introduction to Röll's monograph in Hedwigia, 1893, and in Bryologist, 1910. J. Müller Arg. published 81 lichens in 1889. Bryophytes by Stephani, Renauld and Cardot, C. Müller, Venturi, Brotherus, Röll (*Sphagnum*), and others were published in 1890 and 1891; there were 26 new species and 41 new varieties and subspecies. Sets of specimens were prepared with the printed date NATIONAL-ARBORETUM ZOESCHEN BEI MERESBURG. DR. G. DIECK. NORTHWEST AMERICA. 1888. DR. JULIUS RÖLL: *Mnium Roellii* Broth. sp nov, K, received 19 Jan 1898. There is a particularly complete set at PC (Bryologist **39**: 39. 1936).

Bryologist **13**: 105-107. 1910.

Rose, Joseph Nelson (1862-1928).

American specialist on Central and South American vascular plants, he joined the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1888 and moved to the U.S. National Herbarium in 1894. He travelled under the sponsorship of various institutions to the American southwest, Mexico, Central America, and South America. His herbarium is at US. Cryptogams were published from time to time by specialists. PLANTS OF MEXICO: 3757 *Asterella lateralis M. A.* Howe sp nov, US. CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA: 19290 *Astomum chilense* sp nov, R.S.W., 1914, US.

Obituary notice in Ann. Report Smiths. Inst. **1928**: 26. 1929.

Rothrock see Wolf.

Rudatis, H.

German official in Africa, he collected in the Cameroons in 1900-1903, in Natal in 1904-1912. BM bought plants, including a few cryptogams, from Wilms in 1911, 1913, and 1914; there are specimens reported at B, E, and P, acquired during the same years. In the Bonaparte herbarium at PC are labels with printed title FLORA AFRICA AUSTRALIS: 1291 *Ricciella tenerrima* Steph. sp nov.

Urban, K. Bot. Mus. Berlin, 312; Hepper & Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Afr., 70.

Rusby, Henry Hurd (1855-1940).

Physician and pharmacist, who explored South America for medicinal plants under the auspices of the New York Botanical Garden-Columbia College, Parke, Davis and Company, Harvard University, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He was in Bolivia in 1885-1886, on the lower Orinoco in 1896, in Colombia (with F. W. Pennell) in 1917, Bolivia and Brazil 1921-1922. He also collected in New Mexico, Arizona, and Mexico. He was the author of Jungle Memories, 1932.

He collected thousands of specimens, the largest numbers are apparently at MICH (original), NY, and US; also at B, BM, E, FH, K, W. Many mosses were prepared for distribution by Elizabeth Gertrude Britton, q.v. His cryptogams were named by Britton, C. Müller, Richard Spruce, W. G. Farlow, J. W. Eckfield, and others. Most labels have the printed title FLORA SOUTH AMERICA, though some are more specific; there are field numbers, localities, and dates. 5023 *Bazzania viridissima* Spruce, NY.

Obituary in Jour. Amer. Pharm. Assoc. 4: 265-266. 1941, portr.; Asa Gray Bull. n.s. 2: 315-317. 1953; Ewan, Botany U.S., 12.

Saer d'Hequert see Pittier.

Sagra, Ramón de la (1798-1871).

He left Spain for Cuba in 1822 and was Professor of Botany and director of the garden at the University of Havana until 1835, when he brought his herbarium of Cuban plants to Paris for study. His Histoire de l'îsle de Cuba was published in 12 volumes, the cryptogamic part, by Montagne, in 1842 (some parts 1843). The main collection, of his own and others, is now at P, the cryptogams in the Montagne herbarium at PC. Sagra himself distributed duplicates and also, until as late as 1866, plants of Latin America of various collectors.

Specimens in the Montagne herbarium are without dates, numbers, or precise localities and probably are not all collected by Sagra: *Sargassum pteropus* Kz.; *Biatora vestita* Montg.; *Neckera domingensis* Schwaegr.

Lasègue, 265; Urban, Symb. Antill., 117-118; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 326, 409-410.

Sainsbury, George Osborne King (1880-1957).

New Zealand lawyer and bryologist, author of Handbook of New Zealand Mosses, 1955. His herbarium is at WELT. With H. N. Dixon and alone he described some 40 new taxa of New Zealand mosses. He issued, with Hodgson and Allison, Musci exsiccati Novae-Zelandiae. He corresponded with many bryologists (including E. B. Bartram for whom he named a genus

Bryobartramia) and sent them many speciems. F acquired a large number and distributed groups of specimens in 1952 and 1953 with the title NEW ZEALAND MOSSES FROM THE HERBARIUM OF G. O. K. SAINSBURY: *Grimmia asperitrichia* Dix. & Sainsb., collected in 1942, W. Some were distributed by Verdoorn in his Musci selecti et critici: 181 *Hyophila Novae-seelandiae* Dix. et Sainsb., 1934, FH.

Obituaries in Bryologist **60**; 363-367. 1957, portrait, bibliog., and Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. **27**: 104-106. 1958, bibliog. On the herbarium see New Zeal. Jour. Bot. 9: 703. 1971.

Saint-Hilaire, Auguste François César Prouvençal de (1779-1853).

French botanist, he went to Brazil in 1816 in the company of the French ambassador and remained, collecting plants in many localities, until 1822. On his return to Paris he published several botanical and many popular books on the region. His Brazilian herbarium of some 7600 specimens came to P. The cryptogams were published by Montagne in 1839 and included 46 algae, 30 lichens, 16 hepatics, and 25 mosses. Specimens in the Montagne herbarium at PC have labels with only "Brésil, M. Auguste St. Hilaire," *Riccia grandis* Nees. Labels prepared by the Paris Museum have printed titles giving the locality and citations to St. Hilaire's publication: 10245 *Mitophyllum fimbriatum* Grev. sp nov.

Lasègue, 92-98; Stafleu,Taxon. Lit., 410-412.

Sartorius, Florentin.

Son of Carlos ("Carl," "Christian") Sartorius (1796-1872), who went to Mexico as a political refugee from Germany about 1820 and settled at Mirador, at the foot of Mt. Orizaba. Another member of the colony was Berendt, q.v. The father amassed a large herbarium which at his death went to US. Florentin collected mosses at Mirador between 1873 and 1885, some of which were described by C. Müller in Linnaea in 1874. US has part of the type of *Trichostomum chlorophyllosum* C. M., annotated by E. G. Britton, who said it had never since been collected; BM had some with the Schimper herbarium, see an unnamed specimen filed with *Polytrichum juniperinum*. Hepatics were named by Stephani and issued by Emile Levier: BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER, 67 *Frullania brasiliensis* Raddi, Mexico 1885, FH.

Pennell in Verdoorn, 44; Barnhart.

Saunders see Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Sauvageau, Camille François (1861-1936).

French algologist and morphologist, he collected in Spain in 1895, and sent his specimens to P. They were prepared with labels having printed locality and date, and the name in rubber stamp. *Sphaerococcus coronipifolius* Ag., PC; *Ceramium rubrum* var *tenue* J. Ag., NY.

Virville, 211-214, portr.

Savatier, Paul Amadée Ludovic (1830-1891).

French naval physician. The first set of his collected plants went to P; K acquired in 1909 his personal set of 1465 specimens. He spent the years 1865 to 1875 in Japan with a mission charged with organizing a Japanese navy. He collected over 1600 species, of which over 100 were new or new to Japan. Franchet, who published on the flowering plants, sent the mosses to

W. P. Schimper, who named but did not describe them (they are cited in Paris's Index bryologicus); some were validated by later authors, many by Bescherelle while he was working on the Japanese mosses of Faurie, q.v. *Eustichia Savatieri* Husn. sp nov and *Bryoxyphium Savatieri* (Husn.) Mitten, both at PC.

Savatier was chief medical officer on "la Magicienne," flagship of a French fleet to the Pacific in 1876-1879. He collected in the region of Magellan Straits, Peru, Chile, California, and Tahiti. Bescherelle and Massalongo published the bryophytes. At PC: on a Franchet label, *Plagiochila Patagonica* Besch. & Massal. sp nov. 1877; on a label titled CAMPAGNIE DE LA MAGICIENNE, 213 *Plagiochila duricaulis* H. f & T., Port Galant, 1877; on labels HERB. CARDOT, *Blindia Savatieri* C. M., Terr. d. Fuego.

Kew Bull. **1909**: 148-150.

Savès, Théophile.

Collected at Mt. Atso, New Caledonia, at least in 1886 and 1887. The Savès family of Toulouse were related by marriage to Benjamin Balansa, q.v., and on the advice of Balansa emigrated to New Caledonia, where they collected various objects of natural history. Th. Savès sent plants to Roumeguère at Toulouse, who sent the cryptogams to experts for naming, the lichens to J. Müller Arg., who published them in Rev. Mycol. in 1887 (73 species 10 new, see *Biatorina Savesiana*), the bryophytes to C. Müller and Stephani. Husnot listed the bryophytes in Rev. Bryol. in 1887: there were 14 new taxa. Roumeguère distributed the specimens. There are written labels at US, apparently original though in US packets: 2 *Angstroemia austro-exigua* C. Müll. sp nov, 1886. Specimens of bryophytes in the Cardot herbarium at PC have labels LICHENS DU MT. ATSO (NOUVELLE CALÉDONIE): 48 *Lejeunea Noumeana* Stephani in litt.

Astre, Benjamin Balansa, 102-103.

Savinierre, Édouard de la.

French botanist who visited the Celebes and Java for a projected flora, and prepared sets of plants for sale. P accessioned plants from the Celebes in 1877 and from Java in 1879, a total of about 1600 numbers, and received others with the Cosson herbarium; specimens are reported at BR, G, Z. Bryophytes, unnamed or named to genus only, are at PC, with collecting date and number written. The printed data include only the collector and the subscript: VOYAGE AUX CÉLÈBES ET DE JAVA, 1876-1878 (not the same as labels described in Fl. Malesiana). 171 *Anthoceros*, collected 2 Aug 1876.

Fl. Malesiana.

Schauinsland, Hugo Hermann (b 1857).

German zoologist. On a voyage of 1896-1897 he visited Vancouver Island, Hawaii, New Zealand, and Australia. Specimens of algae and bryophytes were reported at B under the title REISE NACH DEM PACIFIC. Hepatics were described by Stephani and mosses by C. Müller in 1900 (see *Campylopus lonchochaete*). At PC, a written label, 10 *Leucobryum falcarium* sp nov, Hawaii, 1896.

Barnhart; Urban, K. Bot. Mus. Berlin, 268, 313.

Schaul see Decoly.

Schiede see Deppe.

Schiffner, Victor Felix (1862-1944).

Austrian botanist, from 1895 Extraordinary Professor at Prague and from 1902 until his retirement in 1932 Professor at the University of Vienna. His herbarium of 50,000 specimens of hepatics and mosses was purchased by FH in 1931. He distributed an exsiccata Hepaticae Europeae, from 1901 to 1943 and published critical remarks to accompany it, as well as many articles on European cryptogams.

He spent the period Sep 1893 to July 1894 in Java and Sumatra. The result was three books on the hepatics, published in 1898 and 1900, and sets of specimens with the title ITER INDICUM. Hepatics were issued in three distributions; the first series was listed and new taxa described by Schiffner in Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Naturwiss. Kl. Denkschr. **67**: 1-51. 1898, the second in the same journal **69**: 52-116. 1900, and Verdoorn published a third series in Annales Bryol. 2: 117-154. 1929. The numbering is by species, for example, numbers from 720 to 730 are all *Plagiochila ciliatifolia* Schiffn. sp nov. The first series had 100 species and varieties, of which 62 species and 37 varieties were new, but the purchaser could buy 50 to 500 specimens at 2.10 fl for each 10 (Oesterr. Bot. Zeitschr. **47**: 414. 1897). The largest collection I have seen is in the Schiffner herbarium at FH; BM bought 113 hepatics in 1898, and 493 bryophytes from Froelich, Vienna, in 1952; G had 103 of the first series in the same year and 127 of the second series in 1899; W had 157 numbers in 1897, 1898, and 1899. The two series were still being offered by Weigel in Herbarium in 1908. On labels the title and year date are printed; new taxa are not described. 1 *Targionia dioica* Schiffn. sp nov, Java; 880 *Plagiochila aberrans* Schiffn. sp nov, Sumatra, at FH and G.

Lichens were published by Zahlbruckner in 1928 and 1931. BM had 254, with scattered numbers from 2870 to 3484 in 1933; FH had 150 in 1927. Specimens also have ITER INDICUM labels: 3385 *Lobaria Schaereri* (Mont. & v. d. B.), FH.

Schiffner took part in a government expedition to São Paulo in 1901. The original specimens are at the herbarium of the University of Vienna (WU). Mosses were published by Brotherus in 1906 and by Warnstorf in 1911, hepatics by Arnell in 1963, lichens by Zahlbruckner. Labels have the printed title EXPEDITION DER KAISERLICHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN IN WIEN NACH SUD-BRASILIEN 1901. THEILNEHMER R. v. WETTSTEIN, V. SCHIFFNER, F. v. KERNER: 79 *Neckera defoliata* C. M., BM; 474b *Leptodontium Schiffneri* Broth. sp nov, FH (Bartram); *Lobaria quercizans* var *aequalis* Wainio (= *Lobaria Schiffneri* Dodge sp nov), FH.

Ernst Bauer offered sets of 174 numbers of Schiffner's Brazilian mosses, listed in Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. **5**: 160-161. 1932. There were 25 sets available; see 4 *Bryum argenteum* var *crassirete* Broth. var nov.

Fl. Malesiana, handwriting p clii; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1), 101-102.

Schimper, Wilhelm Philipp (1808-1880).

Native of Alsace, cousin of Carl Friedrich Schimper, the morphologist, and of Wilhelm Schimper, the collector of Abyssinian plants issued as an exsiccata by Unio itineraria. His moss herbarium of 5478 specimens was acquired by K, but there is a residue at STR. He was Professor of Geology at Strasbourg and author of Traité de Paléontologie Végétal of 1869-1874. His

fame as a cryptogamist rests on the monumental Bryologia Europaea (1837-1855, see Stafleu, 57-63, for dates of parts). Although Bruch and Gümbel are given as co-authors, the former died in 1847 while the publication was in progess, and the latter participated in only the preliminary stages. Schimper himself wrote and illustrated almost the entire six volumes. He also personally collected a large part of the specimens from which the drawings and descriptions were made; on many weekends he left Strasbourg on Saturday after his classes were over, walked sometimes all night, collected on Sunday, and walked back on Sunday night. He also seems to have been financially responsible for the book, and in order to help pay for it he sold sets of the "normal forms" of the mosses included in it. There is no indication that the specimens were of identical gatherings. There were two series.

He issued in 1840 a two-volume set with printed title pages, BRYOLOGIA EUROPAEAE VEL MUSCORUM EUROPAEORUM GENERUM ET SPECIERUM AUCTORIBUS BRUCH ET W. P. SCHIMPER ILLUSTRATORUM STIRPES NORMALES EDIDIT W. P. SCHIMPER. An intact leather-bound set at Montpellier, received in 1842, is described by Harant, Jarry, and Jarry in Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. 34: 720. 1966. There are about 500 numbers in this and in the BM set (purchased in 1844); the set at W (purchased 1842) is reported to have 573. In 1845 Schimper advertised "two particularly rich sets, corresponding exactly with the Herbarium of the University of Strasbourg" (Lond. Jour. Bot. 4: 571). In 1865 Schimper prepared a revised and augmented set for PC in 4 volumes; many of the labels are handwritten and cite the appropriate pages of Bryologia Europaea. In most herbaria the set has been broken up, or was received unbound, and, unless local tickets have been printed, or the labels titled by hand, it is not easily recognized. Locally printed titles vary — Bryol. eur., Musc. Europ., Stirpes normale. The original labels are printed, the name of the taxon in italic, the authority, habitat, and locality, latinized, in roman, followed by the season of fruiting (Primovere, Vere, AEstate, Hyeme). The presence of the season distinguishes this from Schimper's other set, Pugillus muscorum. A full label reads: *Phascum cohaerens* Hedw./ In Rhini ripis Argentorati: Hyeme. There are specimens in most large herbaria.

The second series of specimens was apparently accompanied by a 16-page printed schedule of labels, printed on both sides of the sheets and therefore not intended for use as labels. The title page of the copy at BM has: PUGILLUS MUSCORUM EUROPAEORUM, SPECIES 220 CONTINENS HAUD VEL RARISSIME IN BRITANNIA PROVINIENTES EDIDIT W. PH. SCHIMPER BRYOL. EUROP. AUCTOR. Pr. 4. Typographie G. Silbermann. Argentorati. 1865. BM purchased 273 specimens in that year. The localities are the same as the Bryol. Eur. set — France, Germany, and Switzerland — but the nomenclature has been revised to that of his Synopsis muscorum of 1860. The labels are untitled and in type similar to the earlier set, but do not give the season. *Ephemerum cohaerens* (Hedw.) Hpe/ In terra argilloso-arenacea region. rhenanae. They are less common in herbaria than the other set.

Schimper collected in Britain for Unio itineraria cryptogamia, of which he was a founder, in 1865. British bryologists conducted him to various localities. From a manuscript of William Wilson at BM and from labels, the itinerary was: 25 May, Dover; 1 June, London (Sablonnière Hotel, Leicester Square); to Dr. John Bland Wood's at Manchester; 9-12 June, Lancashire and

Westmorland (Hebden Bridge, Todmorden, Ainsdale, Broughton, Southport, Ashton), collecting with Wood, Wilson, and George Edward Hunt; 13-18 June, Wales (Snowdon, Llanberis) with Wood, Hunt, John Nowell, Thomas Palgrave; 19-29 June, Ireland (Dublin, Killarney, Tralee) with Wilson, David Moore, Capt. Frederick Wollaston Hutton; 30 June to 3 July, Wales (Bangor, Caernarvon, Harlech) with at least Wilson; 6 July, Warrington, with Wilson; 8 July, Cheshire, with Wilson, Wood, Thomas Glazebrook Rylands; 9-? July, Scotland (Loch Lomond, Ben Voirlie, Ben Lawers, Ben More); 20 July, London; 25 July, home in Strasbourg.

Specimens were issued from Strasbourg by Buchinger with printed labels marked UN. ITIN. CRYPT., name and authority, locality, date, and collector. A few were collected by Wood at earlier dates. There are written numbers on the labels — the highest I have seen is 979 but it is unlikely that any set contained nearly that many. In 1882 Roumeguère offered a set of 82 numbers (Rev. Mycol. 4: 201). At FH there is an album of 17 specimens; I have seen specimens also at G and PC; they are undoubtedly in the K herbarium now at BM. There are a few nomina nuda: 81b *Dicranella Schreberi* var *robusta* Schpr. was published by Braithwaite in 1871; *Bryum pseudotriquetrum* var *maritimum* Schpr. has not been published.

Obituary in Jour. Bot. Lond. 9: 182-183. 1880; for further references see Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 417.

Schimper, W. see Unio itineraria.

Schlim see Funck.

Schmidt, H. (of Poischwitz).

Author of a popular manual of German mosses, Führer in die Welt der Laubmoose, Gera, 1897, which has 20 illustrative specimens of common species. There are no collecting data. In the libraries at BM, FH, and undoubtedly elsewhere.

Hinrichs 52: 289, 1897 (2).

Schott see Emory.

Schneider see Breutel.

Schramm see Mazé.

Schweinitz, Lewis David von (1780-1834). "de Schweinitz"

Member of the Pennsylvania Moravians (United Brethren), he studied theology for twelve years in Europe, then returned to America as a church official, first in Salem, North Carolina, then in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania . He published on hepatics (1821), *Carex* (1825), and on the plants collected by Thomas Say on Long's expedition to the North West Territory (1824), but his most famous work was on fungi (1816, 1822, 1832). His herbarium and manuscripts are at PH. There are hepatics from Hooker's herbarium in the Thomas Taylor herbarium at FH; *Mastigobryum tridenticulatum* Ldbg., "North America," no date. Also at FH is an album with a note by Sullivant, "Fragments of Hepaticae from the herbarium of Schweinitz in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia and by me taken by permission of the curators of said herbarium. April 1844, W. S. S." There are 84 envelopes

each with one or two stems, with the original names and Sullivant's revisions; only part have localities, mostly Salem. Other specimens in the Schweinitz herbarium are known to have been divided and parts removed; there are fungi from this source at BM, FH, K, NY, and UPS (see Smith), and hepatics in the Durand herbarium at PC.

Pennell in Bartonia 13: 50-52. 1931; 16: 1-14. 1934; 21: 46. 1940; Smith, C. E. in Bartonia 28: 10-11. 1954-1956; Humphrey, 222-224.

Scott Elliot, George Francis (1862-1934). "G. F. S. Elliot"

Of Scottish parentage though born in India, he attended university at Cambridge and Edinburgh then began a period of expeditions to Africa lasting from 1877 to 1894. He collected in the Canaries in 1887, in South Africa and Madagascar in 1888-1890, in Egypt 1891, in West Africa with the Sierra Leone Boundary Demarcation Commission 1891-1892, in British East Africa 1893-1894 when he spent four months on Mt. Ruwenzori. He settled in Scotland in 1896 and became a lecturer at the Royal Technical College, Glasgow, until 1904, when he made a trip to Argentina and Chile. The largest number of his specimens came to K (over 4500) and to BM (c 2500), others are reported at E and P. Mosses of the Ruwenzori expedition were determined by C. Müller, 242 *Lepidopilum Duseni* C. Müll., K.

Obituary in Jour. Bot. Lond. 72: 233-235. 1934; on the Sierra Leone Boundary Commission and the localities where he collected, see Taxon 18: 425-428. 1969.

Scouler, John (1804-1871).

After taking a medical degree at Edinburgh, he spent a period of study at the Jardin des Plantes in Paris, then was recommended by W. J. Hooker as surgeon on the Hudson's Bay Company ship "William and Mary" on a voyage to the American Northwest during 1824-1825. After a subsequent voyage to Calcutta via the Cape he was in private practice from 1827 to 1829, then Professor at Glasgow, and from 1833 to his retirement in 1854 Professor at the Royal Society of Dublin. His collections are reported at DBN, E (including those from the Calcutta voyage of 1827), and K (North America; duplicates distributed, e.g., to NY). On the North American voyage the route was by Madeira, Rio de Janeiro, Cape Horn, the Galapagos Islands, to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River. During April and May 1825, Scouler collected with David Douglas, q.v., at Observatory Inlet; he collected between the Columbia River and Nootka Sound until October. His collections were published by Hooker in Bot. Miscellany and in Flora Boreali-americana. The moss genus *Scouleria* was based on Drummond's Musci Americani British North America Number 63. In the Taylor herbarium at FH there are hepatics, including one labelled "Anthoceros/ Columbia/ Dr Scouler 1834"; Proskauer, in a note on the specimen, said that 1834 is the date of receipt by Hooker, and that the specimen is an isotype of *Anthoceros fusiformis* Austin. The Sullivant herbarium at FH has a moss received from the Torrey herbarium (at NY), *Mnium Menziesii* C. Müll, Observatory Inlet. The Taylor lichen herbarium at FH has a specimen from Portugal, *Gyrophora pustulata* Ach., "1845."

DNB; B. & B.; Thomas, Bot. Explor, 9.

Sébille, René (1851-1938).

Curé, then canon at a small town near Autun, France; his herbarium is at

Dijon (DI). He published several papers on local mosses, and Contributions à la flore du Brésil in Rev. Bryol., 1925, in which are two new species, attributed to Brotherus and Sébille. The specimens were collected not by Sébille but by fathers of the Monastère de Maristella, São Paulo, Brazil, but no names of collectors are given. Labels at PC have the printed title MUSCI BRASILIENSES IN MONASTERIO MARISTELLAE . HERBIER R. SÉBILLE; 16 *Crossomitrium paulense* Broth. sp nov, collected in 1924. Other specimens at PC, determined by Brotherus, were collected in 1925.

Obituary in Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. **11**: 136. 1939.

Sedgwick, Leonard John (1883-1925).

Born in England, he was in India by 1907 and died in Bombay. He wrote several papers on the flora of western India. Dixon and Brotherus published on his mosses from Western Ghats, collected from 1907 to 1910, in Jour. Bot. Lond. in 1909 and 1910. Dixon's herbarium is at BM, but he distributed duplicates: 3417 *Fissidens Sedgwickii* Broth. & Dix. sp nov, "co-type," collected at Castle Rock, South India, no date, US.

B. & B.

Seemann, Berthold Carl (1825-1871).

Born in Germany, he took part in the British exploring voyage in the "Herald," 1845-1851 (but Seeman joined the expedition in Sep 1846), from Panama along the west coast of North America to the Arctic, to search for Sir John Franklin, then by Hawaii, Hongkong, Singapore, the Cape, and St. Helena back to England. Seemann published the botany in 10 parts from 1852 to 1857, with algae by Harvey, lichens by Babington, hepatics by Mitten, mosses by Wilson. BM had some 1000 plants in 1852 and 1865 and in 1862 bought Seemann's herbarium of some 2000 types. 2200 *Splachnum sphaericum* Hedw., N. W. America, 1850, BM.

In 1860-1861 Seemann accompanied a British expedition to look into the advantages of annexing the Fiji ("Viti") Islands. He published Flora Vitiensis in 5 parts from 1867-1873, with lichens by Crombie and bryophytes by Mitten. Seeman sold the specimens in 1861, numbered but mostly unnamed; they are at BM (595), FH, MEL, NY, P (523), W (201). The labels have place, collector, and year printed. *Plagiochila Seemaniana* Mitt. sp nov., NY.

Seemann made several journeys to South America; OXF has specimens from Venezuela collected in 1864. He later managed a gold mine in Nicaragua, where he died; 238 specimens from there were bought by BM in 1867.

DNB; B. & B.; Fl. Malesiana; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 441-442.

Sellow, Friedrich (1789-1831). "Sello"

German botanist, he worked in Berlin, Paris, and London, and in 1814 went to Brazil to collect under the patronage of Joseph Banks and A. B. Lambert. From 1815 to 1817 he collected in the party of Prince Maximilien zu Wied-Neuwied, and in 1819 with Ignaz Franz Werner von Olfers (1793-1871, in Brazil 1816-1818). He continued to collect in Brazil and Uruguay until his death. His herbarium of 10,000 specimens came to B, but Lambert had received many specimens, some of which are now at BM, G, and K. New bryophytes were described by Nees, Hornschuch, and Taylor, among others. Taylor's types are at FH; 620 *Plagiochila confertifolia* Taylor, South Brazil, Sellow, without date. Specimens were distributed from B: *Polytrichum appressum* Schwaegr., Brasilia, Sellow, BM (received in 1894).

There are specimens in the Stephani herbaria: *Plagiochila confertifolia* Taylor, Brasilia, Sello, FH.

Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. **1**(1): 105-111; Lasègue, 225-226, 476; Miller in Taxon **19**: 541. 1970.

Sennen, Frère (Étienne Marcelin Granié Blanc, 1861-1937).

He sent specimens to P from Spain, Crete, Corsica, and Morocco from 1919 to 1931. BM received many from brother clerics in Paris, Fre Berchmans, Fre Célestin. P. Allorge published some of his Spanish mosses in Rev. Bryol. in 1930. There are mosses with the printed title PLANTES D'ESPAGNE: 1 *Dicranum scoparium* Hedw., PC; 4226 *Polytrichum commune* L., det. Corbière. W.

Barnhart.

Setchell, William Albert (1864-1943).

Algologist, he studied with D. C. Eaton at Yale and with W. G. Farlow at Harvard, then became Professor of Botany at the University of California at Berkeley from 1895 to 1935. With two amateurs, Isaac Holden and Frank Collins, he published the exsiccata Phycotheca Boreali-americana from 1895 to 1919. With N. L. Gardner, q.v., he published a monograph, Marine Algae of the Pacific Coast, in 1919-1925. In 1920 he was sent by the Carnegie Institution of Washington on the first of many trips to the Pacific Islands; he also collected in Australia, New Zealand, Japan, and South Africa, and spent several summers in Alaska. His herbarium is at UC and that institution has distributed many specimens of algae: 6073 *Ecklonia radiata*, North Island, New Zealand, 1904, FH. He also collected bryophytes, the hepatics of Alaska determined by Evans, bryophytes of New Zealand determined by Amy Hodgson; these also have been distributed by UC: 55 *Plagiochila Stephensoniana* Mitt., New Zealand, 1904, US.

Obituary in Madroño **7**: 91-93. 1943, portr.; festschrift, ed. Goodspeed, Essays in Geobotany, 1936, xi-xxv.

Shaw, Charles Hugh (1875-1910).

Philadelphia ecologist who explored the vegetation of the Selkirk Mountains, near the continental divide in British Columbia, during the summers from 1904 to 1910. He died by drowning on the last expedition. He wrote a number of ecological papers on the Selkirks, the last published by C. S. Romer after his death; Romer and others had accompanied him at various times. Shaw issued sets of numbered specimens, the mosses mostly determined by John Macoun, some by E. G. Britton. BM had 1053 specimens in 1905 and 1906; P had 560 in 1908 and others with the Bonaparte herbarium; G received 272 from 1916 to 1918; there are lichens at US and mosses at NY. The first set to be issued had labels with the printed title SELKIRK FLORA, CHARLES H. SHAW, 1904: 416 *Polytrichum juniperinum*, collected by J. Macmillan, PC. The second set is titled FROM THE HERBARIUM OF THE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, SELKIRK FLORA, CHARLES H. SHAW, 1905; 561 *Dicranella Grevilleana* (Schimp.), FH.

Romer and Shaw in Bot. Gaz. **61**: 477-494. 1916; Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 303.

Sieber, Franz Wilhelm (1789-1844).

Born in Prague, he distributed some 23 sets of plants collected by himself and others in various parts of the world. Several sets had a few cryptogams among the vascular plants, and one, Plantae Cryptogamae exoticae, consisted of 65 species of fungi, algae, and bryophytes (see 35 *Jungermannia stolonifera* Nees sp nov.). Sieber himself collected in Crete, Egypt, and Palestine in 1817-1818, and in Australia ("New Holland") and Mauritius ("Ile de France") in 1822-1823. However, many of his specimens, though attributed to Sieber on labels, are not collected by him. Urban cites as his collectors Franz Kohaut in Martinique 1819-1821, C. T. Hilsenberg and W. Bojer in Mauritius and Madagascar 1821-1823, Kohaut and J. Schmidt in Senegal 1822, and Franz Wrbna in Trinidad 1822; there were no doubt others. K had Sieber plants as early as 1835; they are in many herbaria. Australian mosses were described by Hornschuch and Schwaegrichen, lichens by Laurer, algae by Mertens. *Marchantia Domingensis* L. & L., Flora martin. nro 378, Sieber, FH (Schiffner).

Obituary in Jahrb. Bot. Gard. Berlin 1: 278-306. 1881; Urban, Symb. Antill., 126-127; Lasègue, 94-95.

Sintenis, Paul Ernst Emil (1847-1907).

German professional plant collector, he spent 20 years collecting continuously, notably in Puerto Rico 1884-1887, in the Balkan States, and Asia Minor. On some trips he was joined by G. Rigo, A. Toepffer, or J. Bornmüller (q.v.). Some of the expeditions were sponsored by individuals (Keck, Krug, Ascherson), some by subscriptions paid to Sintenis. Specimens are in most herbaria, the largest number was probably at B, but P reports some 14,000, K had 7500 by 1901, and BM over 4500. Cryptogams were published by Scheffer, Brotherus, C. Müller, Stephani, J. Müller Arg., Nordstedt, Möbius, and Hauck. The commonest label in herbaria is P. SINTENIS: PLANTAE PORTORICENSES; B. had some 400 specimens of algae, lichens and bryophytes. There were two series, distributed in 1885-1890 and 1899-1901. A 117 *Turbinaria trialata* Kz., det. Hauck, NY; F 14 *Crossomitrium Sintenisii* K. Müll., PC. Collections from the eight eastern expeditions of 1888 to 1901 have labels ITER ORIENTALE, followed by the year: 1894, number 12, *Philonotis calcarea* var *orthophylla* Schiffn. var nov, FH (Schiffner).

Urban, Symb. Antill., 127-130.

Skottsberg, Carl Johan Fredrik (1880-1963).

Professor of Botany and Director of the Botanical Garden at the University of Göteborg. He made many voyages to the south Pacific and oceanic islands from 1901 to 1955. At the age of 20 he was a member of the Swedish South Polar Expedition of 1901-1903 in the "Antarctic" under Otto Nordenskiöld. Although many specimens were lost in the wreck of the ship in 1903, important collections were returned from Magellanica and South Georgia, including some 70 new taxa of bryophytes, described by Stephani and Cardot, 30 new lichens by Darbishire (a set deposited at K), 64 new algae by various authors. Skottsberg distributed specimens with labels titled SVENSKA SYDPOLAREXPEDITIONEN 1901-1903: 283 *Blindia Skottsbergii* Card. sp nov, PC.

In 1907-1909 Skottsberg led an expedition to the same region; collections were made in Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, the Falkland Islands, South Georgia, and Juan Fernandez, by Skottsberg and the paleontologist Thore

Gustaf Halle. Labels have the title EXPEDITIO SUECICA 1907-1909: 1 *Andreaea opaca* Card. sp nov, PC (specimens also of Cardot at PC); 274 *Plagiochila filipendula* sp nov, Chiloe, det. Stephani, BM.

In 1916-1917 Skottsberg led an expedition to Juan Fernandez and Easter Islands. Labels are titled SVENSKA PACIFICEXPEDITIONEN 1916-1917: 516 *Campylopus hygrophilus* Broth. sp nov, collectors C. and Inga Skottsberg, BM.

He also visited Hawaii and New Zealand in 1938, Hawaii, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and Australia in 1948-1949, and Juan Fernandez in 1954-1955.

Obituaries in Taxon **13**: 1-7. 1964, bibliog., portr; Adansonia ser. 2, **3**: 310-313. 1963; Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. **33**: 296. 1964, portr.

Smith, C. see Wiles.

Smith, Herbert Huntington (1852-1919), and George Whitfield Smith (b 1860).

They collected in the West Indies, particularly the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada, in 1889-1900. The expedition, sponsored by the British Committee for the Exploration of the Fauna and Flora of the West Indies, was led by Frederick DuCane Godman (1834-1919), entomologist and colonial administrator. (Godman had earlier collected in South America with Otto Salvin; their bryophytes are at E.) H. H. Smith was an American zoologist, who later, 1898-1901, collected in Colombia; these plants are at NY. G. W. Smith, born in Barbados, was curator of the botanical station at Grenada and Travelling Superintendent of the Imperial Department of Agriculture for the West Indies. Specimens of the 1889-1890 expedition went to K, but there are duplicates in many herbaria. On labels titled ST VINCENT'S COLL. H. H. & G. W. SMITH: 1399 *Plagiochila tenuis* Lindenb., FH; 1490a *Taxithelium truncatulum* Broth. sp nov, K.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 131; Clokie, 245, 246; Barnhart.

Smith, John Donnell (1829-1928).

Native of Baltimore, Maryland, a lawyer and business man, he was Captain of Artillery in the Confederate Army in 1864-1865. He retired from business to devote his time to botany and collected frequently in the southern states in the 1870s and 1880s. The mosses of these collections were published by Austin. In the 1880s and 1890s he made several trips to Guatemala; he collected with Türckheim, q.v., in 1889, and also acquired many of Türckheim's specimens. These were the basis of his Enumeratio plantarum Guatemalensium of 1889-1907. Smith's herbarium of 100,000 specimens is at US, of which he was a long-time associate. *Campylopus Donnellii* Aust. sp nov, Florida, 1877, US.

Obituary in Ann. Report Smiths. Inst. **1929**: 39-40; Rodgers, Amer. Bot. 1873-1892, 305n.; Amer. Men Sci., 1921.

Spegazzini, Carlo Luigi (1858-1926).

Italian mycologist, student of Saccardo, he emigrated to Argentina in 1879 and became an authority on the flora of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay. He issued an exsiccata of the fungi of Italy and another of the fungi of Argentina. Hepatics of his collecting were published by Massalongo in 1927-1928, mosses by C. Müller in 1888. *Campylopus*

Spegazzinii mihi, Fuegia, BM (from Bescherelle, ex herb. Müller); *Lophocolea Platensis* Massal., La Plata, FH (Schiffner, ex herb. Massalongo); *Plagiochila bidentata* St., Staten Island, FH (Stephani).

Stevenson, Fungus Exs., 399-401; Lloyd, Mycol. Notes **49**: 685-687. 1917.

Splitgerber, Friedrich Ludwig (1801-1845).

Born in Amsterdam, but lived in several European countries. He collected in Suriname in 1837-1838. His collections of mosses, with those Hendrik Charles Focke (1802-1858) made from 1835 to 1850, formed the basis of Dozy and Molkenboer's Prodromus florae bryologicae Surinamensis, 1854 (see *Arthrocornis* [now *Octoblepharum*] *pulvinatus* Dozy & Molk.). His herbarium, as well as those of Dozy and Molkenboer, is at L, but Florschütz cites specimens of Splitgerber also at BM, FH, NY, and PC. At FH in the Sullivant herbarium, there are specimens received from C. L. Blume in 1858, with written labels, without number or locality; *Hypnum Richardi* Schpr.

Pulle, Enum. Vasc. Pl. Suriname, 5, 6; Florschütz, Mosses of Suriname.

Spruce, Richard (1817-1893).

He was a schoolmaster near York, until, in 1845-1846 he went to the Pyrenees to collect sets of plants for sale. He issued two exsiccatae in 1847, Hepaticae Pyrenaicae and Musci Pyrenaici. In 1849 he began a tour of 15 years duration in South America. He spent the years 1849 to 1855 in the Amazon, Rio Negro, and Orinoco valleys of Brazil, Venezuela, and Peru, 1855 to 1857 at the eastern foot of the Andes, 1857-1859 in Ecuador. In the latter year he procured seeds and plants of cinchona for the foundation of the government plantations in India. He also made at various times special studies of the Hevea rubber tree and of several narcotics and halucinogens used by the Indians (see Rhodora **70**: 313-339. 1968), and of some 21 Indian languages. His health completely broken, Spruce spent the next five years, until his return to England in 1864, on the Pacific coast. Bentham at K received shipments of his specimens, some 30,000 in all, worked the flowering plants into genera and made up 30 sets for subscribers. The cryptogams, which Spruce had intended to study himself, were sent to specialists at a time when he was not expected to live to return.

Bryophytes and lichens were sent to William Mitten in 1863. Spruce was dismayed, on his return to England, to find the condition they were in. Writing to William Wilson from Mitten's town of Hurstpierpoint, he says:

> I came hither a few days ago to see what progress Mitten had made with my Mosses, for he has had them in hand nearly two years and a half, and has not yet made up a single set or obtained a single subscriber. I find matters just in the state I feared — he has taken the best specimens of everything for himself, and has worked them up in his own herbarium so as to shine on them, no doubt, some day; but there is the barest beginning at making up sets, and the specimens have got sadly maltreated since they left my hands . . . All my ms. notes, made in L. America, have also been put into his hands, but he has quashed all my mss. names, and substituted others of his own, intending probably to quote mine (if he alludes to them at all) as synonyms, with some depreciatory remark attached, as he did with your names in the *Musci Indici*. I am very sorry for all this, for there is no doubt Mitten at the moment knows more of tropical mosses than of anybody else. (Letters of W. Wilson at BM, from which other information I give is also derived.)

Spruce remained at Hurstpierpoint and prepared sets of the mosses, which he distributed in the spring of 1866 with labels titled MUSCI AMAZONICI ET ANDINI . . . Legit RIC. SPRUCE, DET. W. MITTEN. The sets first sent out were without names but with the serial numbers Mitten had given them. Spruce published Mitten's determinations in a Catalogue in 1867, and sets issued later have Mitten's names (Mitten's descriptions of new taxa are in his Musci Austro-americani of 1869). The list shows 1462 consecutive numbers, with scattered addenda to 1518. The first set, W. J. Hooker's at K, had 1727 specimens, some of them duplicates; BM bought 1403 specimens in 1867; Wilson bought set number 14 in May 1866 for £ 6.12.0; Sullivant received what Spruce called the remainder in Dec 1869, 103 specimens now at FH in special folders (the duplicates were distributed with Herb. Sullivant labels); NY bought a privately owned set of 194 specimens in 1903. 1 *Eustichia longirostris* Brid., 1344 *Neckera andina* Mitt. sp nov, FH. I have seen specimens at BM, G, OXF, NY, PC, and US.

Spruce worked up the hepatics himself at his home in Yorkshire, and published a 588-page monograph in 1885. The specimens were made into sets with labels titled HEPATICAE SPRUCEANAE: AMAZONICAE ET ANDINAE . . . ANNIS 1849-1860 LECTAE, and distributed in 1892. The first set went to K. The second set, which BM acquired 13 Oct 1892, has 494 specimens; there were 478 in the set reviewed in Bot. Gaz. in 1893, and 336 at FH. The names are in Spruce's handwriting; there are no specimen numbers. *Plagiochila biceps* Spruce sp nov, BM, FH, US. Underwood reviewed the set in Bot. Gaz. 18: 112-113. 1893 and commented:

> The further study of the collections has enabled Dr. Spruce to correct some references of species that were made in his monograph, and a number of new species appear which are not accompanied by descriptions, and hence are nomina nuda until published, which the good Doctor will doubtless attend to at once . . . [In *Plagiochila*] 69 species were described in the monograph, of which 39 were described as new by Dr. Spruce; in the exsiccatae 68 species appear, of which 53 are of the number described in the monograph, but representations of 11 of Spruce's new species are lacking. Of the 15 species remaining, 7 are now issued as new species, while the other 8 represent species previously described by others.

Leighton described Spruce's lichens in 1866; there is a list of 851 non-consecutive numbers in Lynge, 495-501. I have not ascertained when the specimens were distributed, but Nylander commented on numbers 1-35 in Flora in 1874. Labels are titled SPRUCE: LICHENES AMAZONICI ET ANDINI, 179 *Coccocarpia parmelioides* Hook., PC.

Churchill Babington, q.v., distributed Spruce lichens with unnumbered labels titled: LICHENES AMAZONICI, COLL. R. SPRUCE, 1849, DETERMINN. C. MONTAGNE ET C. BABINGTON: *Leiogramma sculpturata* Eschw., Para, FH.

Obituaries in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. 20: 99-109. 1896, bibliog., and Rev. Bryol. 21: 46-47. 1894; Spruce described his South American journeys in Rev. Bryol. 13: 61-79. 1883, and in A. R. Wallace's edition of his Notes of a Botanist on the Amazon and Andes, 1908.

Standley, Paul Carpenter (1884-1963).

On the staff of the U. S. National Museum from 1909 to 1928 and of the Chicago Natural History Museum (Field Museum) from 1928 to 1950. After his retirement he moved to Panama where he was associated with the Escuela

Agrícola Panamericana until 1956. He was a specialist on the phanerogams of Central and South America and collected some 130,000 specimens; those made up to 1928 are at US, subsequent collections at F. Bartram's Mosses of Guatemala, 1949, was based largely on his collections and those of Julian Steyermark (b 1908); the best sets are in Bartram's herbarium at FH, and at F and US. Herzog described his hepatics from Costa Rica and Honduras in 1938 and 1951; Herzog's herbarium is at JE but many, perhaps all, of Standley's types are at US. PLANTS OF COSTA RICA, 43154 *Anomobryum costaricensis* Bartr. sp nov, FH, US; PLANTS OF HONDURAS, 54827 *Leptocolea Standleyi* Herzog sp nov, US; PLANTS OF GUATEMALA, 3931 *Ditrichum Steyermarkii*, FH.

Obituary in Taxon 12: 245-247. 1963, portr.

Stephenson, William (d circa 1863).

British army surgeon in India, China, and Australia. His collections from New South Wales were made on an expedition with Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell (1792-1855), surveyor, during 1844-1846; they are at BM, E, and K. Stephenson collected in New Zealand in 1843-1844; the ferns and flowering plants were reported by J. D. Hooker in Lond. Jour. Bot. in 1844 and cited in his Flora Novae-Zelandiae. Sets of numbered mosses, and a few lichens, were sold by Pamplin in London; labels have only W. STEPHENSON, NEW ZEALAND, 1843-4; *Marchantia polymorpha* Linn., BM. I have seen a lichen at G, and specimens of mosses are reported at E and OXF.

B. & B; Clokie; Lasègue, 501.

Suksdorf, Wilhelm Nikolaus (1850-1932).

His family emigrated from Germany in 1858 and farmed in Iowa until 1874, when they moved to Oregon. In 1880 he collected with C. C. Parry, q.v., and in 1886 he went to spend two years studying botany with Asa Gray at Harvard. He had sent plants to Harvard as early as 1881, and from 1886 onward sold specimens from Oregon, Washington, and Colorado to herbaria in the United States and abroad, many of the latter through the dealer Keck. His herbarium of over 30,000 specimens is at WS. 228 *Lecidea contigua*, Wash. Terr., FH (Tuckerman).

Rodgers, Amer. Bot. 1873-1892, 136-139; Thomas, Bot. Explor., 19-20, portr.; Ewan, Rocky Mt. Bot., 318.

Sumichrast, Adrian Louis Jean François (1828-1882).

Zoologist, born in Switzerland, he emigrated to Mexico and published on Mexican reptiles, birds, and insects from at least 1864; he died in Mexico. Many of his zoological specimens were sent to the Smithsonian Institution. Mosses, collected mostly near Mirador, were published by Duby in Mem. Soc. Phys. Nat. Hist. Genève in 1868 and later; see 297 *Macromitrium Sumichrasti*. Berendt, q.v., sent mosses of Sumichrast with his own to Sullivant in 1866; they are unidentified in the Sullivant herbarium at FH; see eight specimens of *Dicranum*.

Barnhart.

Szyszyowski, Ignaz de (1857-1910).

Polish botanist who collected in Montenegro in 1886. W received 48 hepatics and 149 mosses in 1888. Labels have the collector's name and the title ITER MONTINEGRINUM 1886 printed: *Grimmia anodon* Br., W.

Gould and Noyes, Authors of Pl. Genera.

Temarii see Nadeaud.

Teysmann, Johannes Elias (1808-1882).

Emigrated from the Netherlands to Java in 1830, where he was Curator of the Buitenzorg Botanical Garden from 1831 to his retirement in 1869. He collected all over the Malaysian region. His original collections went to Buitenzorg (BO), with duplicates to B, L, K, U, and elsewhere. Mosses were published by Dozy and Molkenboer in their Bryologia Javanica, 1855-1870 (see *Leucobryum Teysmannianum*); their herbarium is at L. Mosses were also presented to Beccari (herbarium at FI), and to Fleischer. There are many in the Fleischer herbarium at FH, some with written labels, some with labels headed COMMUNIC. EX HERB. HORT. BOT. BOG.: 12203 *Leucophanes compactum* Broth., Celebes. Some were issued in Verdoorn's Hepaticae selecti et critici.

Fl. Malesiana, portrait, handwriting on p clii.

Thiébaut, Charles (1837-1884).

French naval lieutenant, later captain, who sent specimens, including many algae, to P from New Caledonia in 1865, Mexico and Tobago in 1868, Senegal in 1878, and the coast of East Africa in 1882. He died of a disease contracted at Madagascar. Plants at PC have the HERB. MUS. PARIS label: *Coccocarpia molybdoa* var *palumbina* Nyl.

Bull. Soc. Bot. France 31(1): 223. 1884; Hepper and Neate.

Thollon, François-Romain (1855-1896).

Trained at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, he lived in the Congo from 1882 until his death; for many years he was *chef de poste* at Brazzaville. He collected in the Congo and Gabon and sent to P nearly 2000 plants from 1887 to 1895. Labels at PC are written, with name and authority, locality and collector: *Plagiochila comorense* Steph., sp nov, Brazzaville. Bescherelle distributed specimens with his own herbarium label: *Lophocolea Duseni* Steph., FH (Schiffner).

Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 3: 73, 115-116. 1897; Hepper and Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Africa, 79.

Thomson see Hooker.

Thurber see Emory.

Thwaites, George Henry Kendrick (1811-1882).

Superintendent, later Director, of the botanical garden at Peradeniya, Ceylon, 1849-1880. K had specimens from there from 1846 to 1876, numbered 1-3886 and 620. BM had a total of 2861 specimens from 1853 to 1875, in the latter year 445 cryptogams. Lichens were published by Leighton in Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond., 1871. Mitten published new species of Musci in Jour. Linn. Soc. Bot., 1873, and Dixon in Jour. Bot. Lond., 1930. There are mosses from the Mitten herbarium at NY, the labels in Mitten's writing: 88 *T.*[*ayloria*] *imbricata* T.[hwaites] and M., Ceylon.

B. & B.; Clokie; Hist. Coll. BM.

Tietzen see Breutel.

Toepffer see Sintenis.

Tonduz, Adolphe (1862-1921).

Collected in Costa Rica from at least 1889 to at least 1903. BM had 1102 plants from 1899 to 1908; P accessioned specimens from 1897 to 1909. New mosses were described by Renauld, Cardot, and Müller in Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. from 1892 to 1903, hepatics were described by Stephani. Many of his cryptogams were distributed in Pittier and Durand's Plantae Costaricenses exsiccatae, q.v., in which the Musci have numbers in the 5000s and Hepaticae in the 6000s; 5833 *Sphagnum Tonduzii* Warnst. sp nov, PC, US. In the Cardot herbarium at PC there are labels on mosses which are apparently duplicates of those issued by Pittier and Durand: *Fissidens Barbae-montis* C. Müll. sp nov, Pl. cost. 5522. Others were distributed by the Boissier herbarium. *Crossomitrium Wallisii* C. Müll., Pl. cost. 5707, communicavit W. Barbey, PC.

Barnhart.

Traill, George William (1836-1897).

Algologist of Edinburgh, where his herbarium now is. He wrote ten papers, several bound separately as books, on British marine algae, at least two of which contain illustrative specimens: A Monograph of the Algae of the Firth of Forth, 16 p, 8 specimens, 1885; Marine Algae of Joppa [Scotland], 10 p, 5 specimens, 1886. Handwritten labels on the specimens give locality, year of collection, and often herbarium number: 10966 *Dictyosiphon mesogloia*, Firth of Forth, BM; *Ceramium Deslonchampsia*, Joppa, '86, FH.

B. & B.

Transit of Venus, 1874-1875. For the American expedition see Kidder, for British see Balfour, for two French expeditions see de l'Isle and Filhol, for German see Naumann.

Trelease see Harriman Alaska Expedition.

Triana, José Jerónimo (1834-1890).

Native of Colombia, he was appointed by the government to make a survey of the flora of the country. After several years of collecting during the 1850s, he brought his specimens to Paris, where he acquired collaborators and in 1862 began to publish, with Planchon, Prodromus florae Novo-Granatensis. The first volume, on flowering plants, was never completed; the second volume has lichens by Nylander, published in 1863 and 1866; hepatics by Gottsche, 1864, and mosses by Hampe, 1865. The citations include Triana specimens, but are mostly those of Lindig, q.v. His main collections went to Bogotá (COL), but BM bought his personal herbarium of 4490 specimens in 1891, and P received a set of 3700 in 1859. Labels at BM from the Triana herbarium have the printed legend VOYAGE DE J. TRIANA 1851-1857 . . NOUVELLE GRANADE — PROV. DE BOGOTA: *Marchantia polymorpha*.

Obituary in Jour. Bot. Lond. 29: 46-47. 1891; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 475.

Türckheim, Hans von (1853-1920).

Emigrated from Germany to Guatemala in 1876; he was a coffee planter and German consul at Cobán until his return to Europe in 1908. At the instigation of I. Urban of Berlin he collected plants in Guatemala in the 1880s and in Guatemala and Santo Domingo from 1904-1908. Specimens were distributed by Türckheim, by Wilms, by Emile Levier, and by dealers including Keck and Weigel. J. Donnell Smith, q.v., included his vascular plants in his Enumeration of Guatemalan plants in 1889-1907 and also distributed specimens, said to bear different numbers from the other sets; there are a few mosses at NY. Bryophytes distributed in the series BRYOTHECA E. LEVIER were determined by Stephani, Brotherus, and C. Müller: *Crossidium Turckheimii* C. Müll. "nov sp in litt.", PC; *Mastigophora silvaticum* Steph. ms., NY.

Obituary in Gartenflora **70**: 19-22. 1921.

Turquet see Charcot.

Unio Itineraria.

See p 50, and Lasègue 109-110, for the early history of this Esslingen society, organized to promote the collection and distribution, by subscription, of plants from little-known or otherwise interesting parts of the world. Labels are partly printed or all printed, and have the identifying legend Unio itineraria, Unio itin., or U. i., the place, year, usually the collector's name; a few sets have serial numbers. There are also labels, probably on surplus specimens, written by C. F. Hochstetter or E. G. Steudel, directors of the society. Names of collectors I have seen on labels or in literature (though not all in cryptogamic references) are: C. G. Bertero, Chile, c 1827-1830; Bischoff, North America, 1832-1835; C. F. Ecklon, Cape, 1829; P. A. C. Endress, Pyrenees and Biarritz, 1829-1831; Franz Fleischer, Tyrol, 1825; (perhaps the same) Fleischer, Smryna and Egypt, 1826-1827; Dr Joseph Frank, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Louisiana, 1835; Samuel Freedley, Philadelphia, c 1830-1840; Gotsky, New Holland, 1836; R. F. Hohenacker, Caucasus, 1832-1833, 1842-1843; C. F. Holl, Portugal, 1828; K. G. T. Kotschy, Nubia, 1837-1839; J. G. von Kurr and J. W. P. Hübener, Norway, 1828; C. J. Moser, Pennsylvania, 1832; F. A. Müller, Southern Europe and Sardinia, 1826-1828; Wilhelm Schimper, Algeria, 1832, Arabia, 1834-1836, Red Sea, 1837, Abyssinia, 1837-1842; Voltz, Pittsburgh, n.d.; F. M. J. Welwitsch, Portugal, 1839-1840; Wiest, Egypt, 1834 (labels have Schimper and Wiest).

There are good sets reported at G (Lasègue), at OXF (Clokie, duplicates from Steudel's herbarium), and at P (Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 458, Steudel's herbarium).

For Unio itineraria cryptogamica see p 51. Collectors' names I have seen on labels are: P. J. Hellbom, Norway, 1867; H. E. M. von Klinggraeff, Silesia, 1864; P. G. Lorenz, Norway and Finland, 1868; E. Marcucci, Italy and Sardinia, 1866; L. Molendo, Tyrol, 1863; W. P. Schimper, Britain, 1865 (see under Schimper).

See Lasègue, Clokie, and Ind. Herb. under names of collectors.

United States Bureau of Fisheries, see "Albatross."

United States Expeditions, see: Kidder for Transit of Venus Expediton; Perry for Expedition to the China Seas; Ringgold and Rodgers for North Pacific Exploring Expedition; Wilkes for United States Exploring Expedition.

United States Geological Surveys 1867-1874, see: Brandegee, Coulter for Hayden Survey; Watson for King Survey; Wolf for Wheeler Survey.

United States Mexican Boundary Survey 1848-1855, see Emory.

United States Pacific Railroad Surveys, 1853-1855.

Congress authorized in 1853 the dispatch of six parties to explore different routes for a railraod from the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast. Each party had one or more botanical collectors and the specimens were sent to the Smithsonian Institution for distribution to experts. The Report was published in 12 volumes, dated 1855 to 1859. For the authors and actual dates of publication of the botanical parts see Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 471-472. There were cryptogams in only volume 4, the Whipple expedition, and volume 5, the Abbot and Williamson expedition.

The party under Amiel Weeks Whipple explored along the 35th parallel, from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Los Angeles, 1853-1854. The collector was John Milton Bigelow (1804-1878). After the party reached Los Angeles, Bigelow continued collecting alone to San Francisco and into the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The fourth volume of the Reports contained bryophytes by William Starling Sullivant; it is dated 1856, but like other volumes in the series, was actually published later. Sullivant still had his manuscript in hand as late as Jan 1857, had had the plates lithographed, and expected to publish his part separately. However, in March the final arrangements were made to print as part of the Reports, and in late July he was expecting the 100 copies he had requested (Rodgers, 232-233). Torrey received his part in Aug 1857, and it is likely that Sullivant received his also at that time. There were seven species of hepatics and 61 of mosses, 12 of which were new. Several specimens of mosses of the collection were issued in Sullivant and Lesquereux's MUSCI BOREALI-AMERICANI, ED. 2 (407 *Hypnum Whippleanum* Sulliv.). The "official" label for specimens from the expedition has the title LIEUT. A. W. WHIPPLE'S EXPLORATION FOR A RAILWAY ROUTE, FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN, NEAR THE 35th PARALLEL OF LATITUDE, IN 1853-4. COLLECTED BY DR. J. M. BIGELOW, SURGEON AND BOTANIST TO THE EXPEDITION. I have seen it on unidentified specimens of algae at NY, but have not found it in the cryptogams at US. There are lichens with written labels in the Tuckerman herbarium at FH; *Evernia vulpina* Ach.

Robert Stockton Williamson was in charge of two segments of the survey, both in the western states. The first, in 1853-54, published as volume 5, worked in the mountains of California. The collectors were Adolphus Lewis Heerman and William Phipps Blake. No cryptogams were published. The second explored in 1855 the region from the Sacramento Valley in California to the Columbia River in Oregon (then "Washington Territory"). John Strong Newberry (1822-1892) was botanical collector. The Report is in volume 6, edited by Williamson's assistant Lt. H. L. Abbot; it is dated 1857 but did not appear until c Mar 1858. There were 20 bryophytes by Sullivant and 10 lichens by Tuckerman, all collected in the Cascade Mountains and on

the banks of the Columbia River. I have not found the specimens.

Meisel, 189-221; Rodgers, Noble Fellow; Rodgers, John Torrey.

Vasey, George (1822-1893).

Resident of Illinois until 1872, when, on the recommendation of Asa Gray, he became Curator of the United States National Herbarium in Washington, a position which he held for 20 years. Although he had published a list of the mosses of Illinois in 1859, he became known as a specialist on the grasses of North America. His herbarium is at US. In 1868 he accompanied John Wesley Powell (1834-1902) to Colorado. Powell conducted parties of students and naturalists to the Colorado Territory in 1867 and 1868, the trips supported in part by the Smithsonian Institution, as was Powell's more famous exploit of 1869, when he and a few companions navigated the Colorado River in small boats. Lichens of Vasey's collection are at FH with the printed title POWELL'S COLORADO EXPLORING EXPEDITION, 1868, ROCKY MOUNTAINS. LAT. 40-41°. DR. GEO. VASEY, BOTANIST: *Evernia alpina* Ach.

Obituary of Vasey in Bot. Gaz. **18**: 170-183. 1893, portr., bibliog.; of Powell in Amer. Jour. Sci. ser. 4, **14**: 377-382. 1902; Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat., 327 (Vasey), 285 (Powell).

Vesco, J.

French naval surgeon. P received 1520 plants of the Marquesas and Tahiti in 1848 and 434 plants of Madagascar and Mauritius in 1850. His important collections of bryophytes, collected at Tahiti in 1847, partly with Lépine, q.v., were described by Bescherelle in 1898. Gottsche studied the hepatics and at PC there are both written labels and HERB. MUS. PARIS labels with the names he gave them: 74 *Anthoceros Vescovianus* sp nov; *Plagiochila taitica* Gottsche.

Bescherelle, Jour. Bot. Paris **12**: 136-148, 149-150. 1898.

Vieillard, Eugène (1819-1896).

Surgeon with the French merchant navy. He collected in Tahiti in 1855 with Isadore Pancher, who had gone to Tahiti in 1849 as gardener-botanist of the local government. Their new bryophytes were published by Bescherelle in 1895 and 1898, with new hepatics by Stephani (*Frullania Pancheriana, Metzgeria tahitiana*). Both men went to New Caledonia in 1857 and remained until 1859-1860. After a period in France, Vieillard returned to New Caledonia in 1862, stopping to make collections at the Cape, Réunion, and Australia. He returned to France in 1869 and became Director of the Jardin-École at Caen. His collections in New Caledonia were made in part with Émile Deplanche (1824-1875), also a marine surgeon. His personal herbarium is at CN, but P had some 2500 specimens of New Caledonia, and there are specimens from various places at, among others, BM, E, K, and W. Bescherelle published a large number of bryophytes of New Caledonia in 1873 and 1878, some identified by C. Müller. Specimens have Herb. Paris labels, including VIEILLARD, HERB. DE LA NOUVELLE CALÉDONIE . . 1855-1860: 1729 *Leucobryum conocladon* Besch., PC. Other labels have DONNÉ PAR LE MINISTÈRE DE L'ALGÉRIE ET DES COLONIES 1860; *Coccocarpia pellata* var *parmelioides* Müll. Arg., PC.

Biography in Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie, sér. 5, **8**: 130. 1905.

Villavicentia, Manuel.

Mosses collected by him in 1869 along the river Napo in Ecuador were sent to W. S. Sullivant but were undetermined when Sullivant's herbarium was received at FH. The 156 specimens were identified by E. B. Bartram and published in 1933. The originals are at FH. *Pilopogonella laevis* (Tayl.) Bartram gen nov; *Braunia cirrifolia* (Wils.) Jaeg.

Bartram, Rev. Bryol. Lichénol. 6: 9-18. 1933.

Voltz see Unio itineraria.

Walker, Thomas L.

A mining engineer of Sudbury, Ontario, he collected in Coorg, southern India, in 1897 and 1898. His mosses were sent by David Prain, Director of the Calcutta Garden, to Brotherus, who published them in 1899 with 19 new taxa. Four sets of mosses were prepared for distribution. There are many at FH, with partly printed labels titled HERB. WALKER: *Brachymenium Walkeri* Broth. sp nov, six numbers from different localities; 178 *Fissidens carnosus* Broth. sp nov. Walker's personal herbarium is at QK.

Brotherus in Records Bot. Survey India 1: 311-329. 1899; Crowder, Canad. Field-Nat. 88: 52-53. 1974.

Wallich see Herbarium East India Company.

Wallis, Gustav (1830-1878).

Born in Germany, he went to Ecuador in 1864, and died there. New mosses were published by C. Müller in Flora, 1875, and Linnaea, 1878. From the Jaeger herbarium at NY, a specimen from Müller, *Orthotrichum Wallisii* mihi, Neugranada, 1872; in the Schiffner herbarium at FH, *Mastigobryum arcuatum* L. & L., Ecuador.

Acosta-Solis, Naturalistas y viajeros del Ecuador, 35.

Warburg, Otto (1859-1938).

Distinguished German botanist who made a world voyage in 1885-1889, collecting in Malaysia, India, China, Japan, and Australia, and numerous incidental localities. He was lecturer and later Professor at the University of Berlin until 1921, when he emigrated to Israel and became Director of the Institute of Natural History at Hebrew University, Jerusalem. His main collection of over 22,000 specimens from his voyage went to B, but there are duplicates in many herbaria. Warburg's Monsunia, 1900, had algae by F. Heydrich, hepatics by Schiffner, mosses by Brotherus and Warnstorf. The hepatics are in the Schiffner herbarium at FH: HEPATICAE A CL. DRE. O. WARBURG COLLECTAE, *Plagiochila singularis* Schiffn. sp nov, Moluccarum insula Batjan, 1 Oct. 1888.

Biography and portrait in Chronica Bot. 4: 269-270. 1938; Fl. Malesiana.

Warming, Johannes Eugen Bülow (1841-1924).

Danish botanist who, as a young man, went to Minas Geraes, Brazil and collected there from 1863 to 1866. His later journeys were to Greenland and Iceland in 1884 and to the West Indies in 1891-1892. From 1885 to 1914 he was Professor of Botany at the University of Copenhagen. To English-speaking botanists he is best known as the author of the book translated by Oliver in 1909 as Oecology of Plants. His herbarium is at C, with duplicates reported

at B, BM and K. *Polytrichum Antillarum*, Brasilia 1866, BM (from Hampe herb.).

Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1): 138-139, 1906; obituary notice in Kew Bull. **1924**: 239-240.

Watson, Sereno (1826-1892).

After graduation from Yale he tried various professions — school teacher, medical practitioner, educational writer — until, in 1867, he went to California and joined one of the parties of the United States Geological Survey under Clarence King (1842-1901) as botanical collector. The Geological and Geographical Surveys of the Territories were authorized to discover the natural resources, particularly the minerals, of the region between the Missouri river and the Sierra Nevada mountains. They succeeded the Pacific Railroad Surveys, q.v., and King's expedition explored the strip which included the route of the first railway near the 40th parallel of latitude. For other Geological Survey parties see Coulter (Hayden Survey) and Wolf (Wheeler Survey). Watson's collections were made chiefly in the Rocky Mountains of Utah and Nevada. In 1869 he returned east to work up his collections, first with D. C. Eaton at Yale, then with Asa Gray at Harvard, where he spent the rest of his life. He made small collections on trips to the American northwest in 1880 and to Guatemala in 1885; FLORA OF GUATEMALA, 407b *Octoblepharum albidum* Hedw., FH (Bartram).

He edited the botany of the King survey in 1871, which included Algae by Braun and Woods, Musci by James, Hepaticae by Frost, Lichenes by Tuckerman. Specimens were numbered and apparently distributed before the Report was published; cryptogams are numbers 1373 to 1549. The main collections of the Survey are at US, but Watson's own herbarium of phanerogams is at GH, and the James and Tuckerman herbaria are at FH. Labels have the title U. S. GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF THE 40TH PARALLEL UNDER CLARENCE KING, U.S. GEOLOGIST: 1401 *Orthotrichum Jamesianum* Sull. sp nov, FH, US.

Nat. Cyclop. Amer. Biogr. 11: 247; Humphrey, 258-259; Thomas. Bot. Explor., 17; Ewan, Rocky Mt. Bot., 332-33.

Watt, George (1851-1930).

Born in Scotland, he went to India as Professor of Botany at Calcutta University in 1873 and later held posts in the government bureaus of Bengal until his retirement in 1906. He was a specialist on economic plants. K received specimens during 1880-1898. His large Indian herbarium, not all collected by himself, came to E. BM has specimens, including cryptogams collected during the Government Demarcation Survey of 1881-1882: *Porotrichum Hookeri* Mitt.

Obituary in Kew Bull. **1930**: 328-330.

Watts, William Walter (1856-1920).

Emigrated from England to Australia in 1887, where he was Congregational, later Presbyterian minister in New South Wales. He exchanged and sold mosses of that region from at least 1898. With Thomas Whitelegge, q.v., he published a Catalogue of the Frondose Mosses of Australia and Tasmania in 1902 and 1905, and with Dixon he published the mosses of the Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1918. His mosses had been identified and new species described by Brotherus and by Warnstorf. Stephani identified at least

those hepatics which were distributed for Watts by Emile Levier: HERB. E. LEVIER, 2650 *Frullania Hampeana* Nees, PC. Watts's own labels have MOSSES OF NEW SOUTH WALES, EX HERB. REV. W. W. WATTS, BALLINA: 393 *Sphagnum Wattsii* Warnst. sp nov, collected May 1896, PC; 1024 same species also marked sp nov collected Oct 1896, BM; 7145 *Fissidens morodus* Hampe, collected 1903, US. Specimens were also distributed by T. W. Naylor Beckett: *Fissidens Mülleri* Hpe, FH (Fleischer).

B. & B.

Webb, Philip Barker (1793-1854). P. Barker-Webb

A wealthy English amateur naturalist and traveller, who was in Asia Minor in 1819-1820 with Alberto Pardini (1788-1867) and in Spain, Tangier, Portugal, and Madeira from 1826 to 1828. His most productive trip was to the Canary Islands, particularly Teneriffe, from Sep 1828 to Aug 1830, where he was joined by Sabin Berthelot (1794-1880), who had been in the Canaries since 1820. In 1833 Webb set up an establishment in Paris to work up the Canary botanical and zoological collections, with the assistance of Berthelot and others. Their Histoire naturelle des îles Canaries was published in 106 fascicles from 1835 to 1850. Webb's herbarium of 80,000 species, and his library of 5000 volumes were bequeathed to Florence (FI) with an endowment for their upkeep. The Florentine journal Webbia commemorates him. Webb had sent specimens to many institutions and individuals; there are large collections at G and P. Both the distributed specimens and those remaining in his herbarium included specimens of other collectors, particularly of J. M. Despréaux (1794-1843), who had been in the Canaries during 1835-1841, and these specimens are often attributed to Webb on labels.

Cryptogams by Montagne were published as Volume 3, Part 2, Section 4 of the Histoire. Dates of publication of the parts (from Stearn) are: i-xv, Apr 1841; 1-8 Nov 1839; 9-16, Jan 1840; 17-24, Mar 1840; 25-48, Apr 1840; 49-72, 1 Jun 1840; 73-104, 20 Jun 1840; 105-128, Jul 1840; 129-160, Nov 1840; 161-176, Jan 1841; 177-208, Apr 1841. Labels in the Montagne herbarium at PC, and some sent by Montagne to his correspondents, have labels with, as collector, cl. Webb, D. D. Webb, or Webb & Despréaux: *Hypnum Teneriffae* Montg., PC; *Hookeria Webbiana* Montag., PC; *Hypnum Webbianum* Mont., FH. Other labels at PC have the printed title HERBARIUM FLORAE CANARIENSES, MUSEO PARISIENSI DEDIT P. BARKER-WEBB: *Coccocarpia molybdoa* Pers. Labels with the printed title HERB. WEBBIANUM are of various collectors; 98 *Sargassum comosum* Montg. is probably of Despréaux, PC (Montagne).

Webbia 1: 1-4, 5-12. 1905; DNB; B. & B.; Lasègue, 106-108, 169-170, 185, 186-187 (Canaries); Stearn in Jour. Bibl. Nat. Hist. 1: 49-63. 1937; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 494-495. For Despréaux see Urban, Symb. Antill., 37.

Weddell, Hugh Algernon (1819-1877). Hugues Weddell

Born in Britain, but taken to France at the age of five years, he was sent by the Paris Museum to South America with the expedition of Count Castelnau in 1843. He collected in Brazil, Paraguay, and Bolivia until May 1845, when he went south alone through Peru to Cape Horn and returned to France in March 1848. He presented 5313 specimens to P. On a second voyage in 1851 he collected in Bolivia and Peru; these specimens also came to P. Cryptogams of both journeys were described by Montagne, Bescherelle, and Cardot. Many specimens at PC have the HERB. MUS. PARIS label: 19

Barbula glacialis Kunze, Bolivie 1847; *Sphagnum medium* Limpr., Pérou 1847. There are many in the Montagne herbarium at PC with written labels: *Plagiochila carabayensis* Montg. sp nov, Peruvia; *Anthoceros laevis* L., Brasilia.

Fournier in Comptes Rendus Congr. Internat. Bot. Hort. Paris (1878), 227-252, bibliog.; Leandri in Adansonia 6: 165-173. 1966; Urban, Martius Fl. Bras. 1(1), 136-139.

Weir, John (d 1898).

English horticulturist who spent the years 1861-1863 in Brazil collecting living orchids and ferns for the Royal Horticultural Society of London. From there he went in 1863 to Colombia ("New Granada"), but was disabled by fever in 1864; he returned to England in 1865, permanently paralysed. Some of his mosses of South America were published by Hampe in 1863 but most by Mitten in his Musci Austro-americani in 1869. Specimens were distributed by and for Weir in 1871 and 1872; the first set probably went to K, but BM had 390 mosses and 64 lichens, Weir offered to Sullivant (Rodgers, 283) a set of 320 mosses, and they have been seen or reported at B, G, E, NY, PC, OXF, US, and W.

Labels with printed titles include: MUSCI BRASILIENSES, *Hookeria Olfersiana* Hornsch., K; MUSCI NOVAE-GRANATENSES . . . ANDES BOGOTENSES, 223 *Mielichhoferia clavellata* Mitt. sp nov, PC (Thériot), 228 *Bryum argenteum* L., FH (Sullivant), 275 *Neckera Bogotensis* Mitt. sp nov, BM. There are written labels at G with citation of the appropriate page in Mitten: 196 *Sphagnum cymbifolium* Ehrh., Andes Bogotenses. PC and W have labels in Brotherus's writing: *Grimmia bogotensis* Hpe. Specimens have been distributed by NY from the Mitten herbarium.

Weir had earlier made a small collection in India; specimens were distributed with those from South America: MUSCI NILGIRIENSES . . . PROPE OTACAMUND, 12 *Neckera aequifolia* C. Müller, K.

Fletcher, Story Royal Hort. Soc., 212-213; B. & B.

Welwitsch, Friedrich Martin Joseph (1806-1872).

Austrian, he took a medical degree at the University of Vienna then went to collect for Unio itineraria, q.v., in 1839. He stopped in Portugal on the way to his original objective and collected there until 1853. During this time he was director of several public and private gardens. Specimens went to Unio and were also sold by Pamplin of London. Mitten named the mosses. For the collections, see his exsiccata Iter Lusitanicum. From 1853 to 1861 he collected at the expense of the Portuguese government in Angola, West Africa; he took his collections to London for study and remained there until his death. The African collections were then made the subject of a lawsuit between the British and Portuguese governments (see Jour. Bot. Lond. n.s. 6: 353. 1875); in the settlement, the "first" set went to BM in 1876, the "study" set to Lisbon (LISU). Many specimens were distributed to herbaria in the next decade.

Part of the cryptogams were serially numbered, with separate series for bryophytes, freshwater algae, and lichens (hence they are treated as an exsiccata on p. 55) but were not distributed as sets. They have labels titled ITER ANGOLENSE (a few, ITER BENGUELLENSE). Duplicates were distributed by BM and K. There are also specimens with written labels: 11 *Sphagnum africanum* Duby, PC from Duby; *Leucophanes sphagnoides*

Welw., K from Hooker. Other specimens, especially lichens, are only partly identified. There are plants from Austria and Italy at W and elsewhere: 497 *Sphaerococcus Griffithiae*, Venedig, FH.

Obituary in Jour. Bot. Lond. **11**: 1-11. 1873, portr. and itinerary; B. & B.; DNB.

Weymouth, W. A.

Resident of Hobart, Tasmania, he collected a large number of mosses and hepatics, in the 1880s and 1890s, which he had named by experts — Brotherus, Stephani, Warnstorf — and distributed in various ways, by gift (BM, K), through Emile Levier in 1907, and by the sale of three fascicles of 50 specimens each. There is an intact set of the last at FH, acquired in 1908 and 1914. Weymouth published papers on Tasmanian bryophytes in 1893 and 1894-1895. Labels have printed titles: TASMANIAN MOSSES, 569 *Macromitrium Weymouthi* Broth. sp nov, collected in 1891, FH; MUSCI TASMANICI, *Sphagnum pseudo-rufescens* Warnst. sp nov, collected in 1888, BM; TASMANIAN HEPATICS, *Frullania falsa* Steph., collected in 1911, FH; HERBARIUM E. LEVIER, 2162 *Plagiochila ramosissima* Ldnb., collected in 1893, BM. Specimens are reported also at B, E, K, NY, OXF.

Wheeler Survey see Wolf.

Wheldon, James Alfred (1862-1924).

Pharmacist at a prison in Liverpool, he was the author of Synopsis of the European Sphagna, 1917, and of other publications on British mosses and lichens (see *Bacidia salicola* Wheldon sp nov). His herbarium of 11,200 vascular plants, 14,200 bryophytes, and 3000 lichens was purchased by NMW, Cardiff. His most important distributed specimens have the printed title BRITISH SPHAGNA, NO. — IN WHELDON'S SYN. EUROP. SPHAGNA: 9g *Sphagnum acutifolium* Wtf., collected in 1900, DBN.

Obituaries in Bryologist **28**: 28. 1925, and Rev. Bryol. **53**: 10-13. 1926; B. & B.

Whipple Survey see U. S. Pacific Railroad Surveys.

Whitelegge, Thomas (b 1850).

Born in Cheshire, he emigrated to Australia and became curator of the Australian Museum. He collected mosses near Sydney from at least 1884 to 1891, which were described by Brotherus, eventually including nearly a hundred new taxa. With W. Watts, q.v., he published a catalogue of Australian mosses in 1902, 1905. Labels I have seen are written: *Ephemerum Whiteleggei* Broth. & Geh., FH (Bartram); *Tayloria octoblepharis* Hooker, BM (Dixon, com. Braithwaite).

Watts in Proc. Linn. Soc. New South Wales. ser. 2, Supplement, 1902.

Whymper see R. Brown of Campster.

Whyte, Alexander (1834-1908).

He was attached to the British Foreign Office in Africa from 1891 to 1904 and published on the flora of Nyassaland. K received many specimens from Milanji, Nyassa, from 1893 to 1899, and BM had 552, including 11 cryptogams, in 1902. Harry Hamilton Johnston (1858-1927), British colo-

nial administrator in Africa, presented specimens to BM and K (in 1897), with printed labels, NYASSALAND. SIR HARRY H. JOHNSTON, K. C. B. . . . A. WHYTE, COLLECTOR: *Lepidopilum Hanningtonii* Mitt., collected in 1896, K.

Obituary in Kew Bull. **1909**: 24; B. & B.

Wichura, Max Ernst (1817-1866).

Government official at Breslau, he was botanist of the Preussische Expedition nach Ostasien in 1859-1862. The expedition visited Java, the Philippines, Singapore, Japan, and China. Mosses were published by Fleischer in his Musci Fl. Buitenzorg, 1904, and are in his herbarium at FH: *Dicranella Wichurae* Fleischer, Java; 2706b *Weisia edentula* Mitt., Ceylon. Hepatics were by Stephani: 2754 *Plagiochila Wichurae* Steph., China, FH.

Fl. Malesiana.

Widgren see Regnell.

Wiest see Unio itineraria.

Wight, Robert (1796-1872).

He went to India in 1819 as an army surgeon, and was stationed at Madras (where he was Superintendent of the Botanical Garden) and other localities in southern India until 1831; after a 3-year furlough, he returned to India as botanist at an experimental cotton farm at Coimbatore, then returned to England in 1853. He began to send plants to W. J. Hooker at Glasgow as early as 1826, continued to send to K after Hooker became director there, and presented to K his herbarium of about 9000 specimens after his retirement. BM has 1014 plants; E has both phanerogams and cryptogams; OXF has some 4000 specimens including bryophytes. P received 700 specimens from Walker Arnott (herbarium at GL) in 1836. Miller (Taxon. **19**: 545. 1970) says some of the specimens were distributed by Wallich. Bryophytes were named by T. Taylor and by W. Wilson but were published by Mitten in his Musci Indiae orientalis in 1859. There are many specimens in the Taylor herbarium at FH, some, at least, received from Greville (whose original herbarium is at E), with manuscript names of both Taylor (*Brachymenium canescens*) and Wilson (*Brachymenium rubellum*).

Obituary in Trans. Bot. Soc. Edinb. **11**: 363-388. 1873, portr., bibliog.; B. & B.; DNB.

Wiles, James.

English gardener, who, on the recommendation of Joseph Banks, was botanist on the voyage of Capt. William Bligh in the "Providence" to the South Seas in 1791-1793. Bligh's mission to introduce the breadfruit tree into the West Indies had been unsuccessful on his voyage of 1787 owing to mutiny of the crew of the "Bounty." This second attempt was successful, and Wiles remained in Jamaica from 1793 to 1805 to oversee its cultivation. Christopher Smith was assistant botanist on the voyage; he was later associated with the East India Company's gardens at Calcutta and Penang. Specimens collected by Wiles in the West Indies went to BM with the herbaria of Banks and Menzies; others are at G from the Lambert herbarium. Specimens at BM from Menzies have undated labels: *Polytrichum antillarum*, Jamaica, J. Wiles.

Jour. Bot. Lond. **60**: 22-25. 1922; Urban, Symb. Antill., 140; B. & B.

Wilkes Expedition: United States Exploring Expedition, under Captain Charles Wilkes, 1838-1842.

Authorized by Congress in 1836 to explore the "great Southern Ocean" along the routes used by American ships, and to "extend the bounds of science," in emulation of the voyages of discovery by various European nations (the French "Astrolabe" expedition was cited). Difficulties of organization, of personalities (Wilkes was court-martialed after the voyage for ill-treating the sailors), of the naming, publication, and disposal of the collections, have been told in many publications. But some 50,000 specimens of plants were returned, representing 9674 species, many of them new, though the publication of many species was pre-empted by the more prompt publication of the results of J. D. Hooker's voyage of 1839-1843. The route was from New York to Rio de Janeiro, Tierra del Fuego, and Valparaiso (summer of 1839), then by Tahiti and Hawaii to Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji (1840); they then recrossed the Pacific to Western America, from Oregon to San Francisco (summer of 1841), then by Hawaii to the Philippines (spring 1842), Cape of Good Hope, and back to New York via St. Helena.

The collectors were William Rich, whom Asa Gray called "perfectly incompetent," William Dunlop Brackenridge (1810-1893), and the zoologist Charles Pickering (1805-1878). The official Report in 24 volumes was published from 1844 to 1874, but the cryptogams had already appeared as separate publications. Algae by Jacob Whitman Bailey and William Henry Harvey, and lichens by Edward Tuckerman were printed on or before 1862 (Meisel 3: 670), and distributed by Gray.

The bryophytes were by Sullivant. He had received 865 specimens from Wilkes in 1848. He published new species from Oregon in 1849, and, after he had studied Hooker's Antarctic mosses for comparison, published new species from Tierra del Fuego and the Pacific islands in 1850, 1853, and 1855. By 1857 he had studied the whole collection and made drawings of many of the specimens. These were redrawn by A. Schrader and sent to Wilkes in the fall of 1857 to be engraved, according to a note on the originals now at FH. The 26 plates and 32 pages of text were printed by the printer of the official Report and are dated 1859, although not issued until 1860; T. P. James did not acknowledge receipt of his copy until 19 May 1860, and a copy was sent to Gray on 20 May 1860 (Rodgers, 266, 246).

No herbarium has a complete set of the cryptogams, although the Wilkes plants were the foundation of the U. S. National Herbarium, and Congress appropriated $20,000 for their arrangement. Brackenridge and Pickering received appointments as curators and worked up their plants in Washington, but many specimens which had been sent out for naming were never returned. All groups are represented at US. The labels have the title U. S. EX. EX. WILKES 1838-1842; there are localities, but no dates of collection or names of collectors: 43 *Zygodon Peruvianum* [Sull.] sp nov, Andes of Peru. Sullivant's bryopytes are at FH kept separate on sheets, labels as above, names in Sullivant's writing: 230 *Rhizogonium bifarium* Hook., New Zealand. Another folder has a note in Sullivant's hand that three other sets, less complete, were sent to Gray in March 1862; one of these is probably the set at US. PC has 174 specimens of mosses received from Gray in 1862; they are on cards, with the same information but different handwriting: *Zygodon Peruvianum* sp nov, Andes of Peru. The Smithsonian Institution distributed algae with labels FROM THE HERBARIUM OF THE U. S. SOUTH PACIF-

IC EXPLORING EXPEDITION UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPT. WILKES, U. S. N., 1838-42: *Sargassum spirifer* Ag., Philippine Islands, NY. There are lichens with written labels in the Tuckerman herbarium at FH: *Evernia vulpina*.

Stafleu in Taxon **21**: 168-173. 1962 gives dates of publication; Meisel **2**: 650-673; Dupree, Asa Gray, especially 185-196; Rodgers, Noble Fellow.

Wille, Johan Nordal Fischer (1858-1924).

Norwegian algologist, Professor of Botany at Christiania University, he published on the physiology and morphology of algae and on the collections of various expeditions. His herbarium is at O. In 1914 he collected algae in Puerto Rico; these were purchased by NY and duplicates distributed; new taxa were published by Gardner in 1927. 3 *Chroococcus cubicus* Gardner, duplicate type, US; 1149 *Nostoc album* Gardner, NY.

Obituaries in Bot. Notiser **1924**: 207, and Rev. Algol. **1**: 24-27. 1924, portr., bibliog.

Williams, Robert Statham (1859-1945).

As a young man of 20 he homesteaded in the then wilderness of Montana, where he remained until 1898 engaged in business connected with mining, then participated in the "gold rush" to the Yukon from 1898 to 1899. In the latter year he came to the New York Botanical Garden with his collections and was associated with that institution until his retirement. In 1901-1903 he was a member of an expedition of the Bolivian Company of England to examine mineral and rubber bearing lands, and he collected in Bolivia and Peru; in 1903-1905 he made a collecting trip to the Philippines for NY and in 1908 to Panama. He was author of some 150 papers on exotic mosses, of his own and others' collecting. His specimens were deposited in the herbarium at NY, but he also kept a personal herbarium with many types which is now at F; part of the Bolivian collection is at MICH. MONTANA MOSSES, 361 *Andreaea petrophila* Ehrh., K; PLANTS OF THE YUKON TERRITORY, 520 *Andreaea petrophila* Ehrh., US from NY; PLANTS OF BOLIVIA, 1171 *Weisia tortivelata* R.S.W. sp nov, BM from NY; MOSSES OF BOLIVIA, 1889 *Mielichhoferia andina* Sull., FH from MICH; PHILIPPINE MOSSES, 1857 *Campylopus subericoides* R.S.W. sp nov, NY.

Obituary in Bryologist **48**: 93-99. 1945.

Williams, S. W. see Perry.

Willkomm, Heinrich Moritz (1821-1895).

German botanist who made two journeys to Spain and Portugal, 1844-1845 and 1850-1851, to collect plants by subscription. The main herbarium of Iberian plants is at COI (Coimbra), his personal herbarium is at GE (Genoa). There are specimens in many herbaria, though probably few species of cryptogams were collected. One type of label has the printed title WILLKOMM IT. HISP. SECUND.: 595 *Dicranum scoparium* Leyss., Sep 1850, NY. European bryophytes of Willkomm are in the Schiffner herbarium at FH: *Jungermannia inflata* Huds., Flor. Sudet., 1842.

Jour. Bot. Kew Misc. **2**: 30. 1850; Stafleu, Taxon. Lit., 505-506.

Wilms, Frederic.

German, he was a pharmacist at Leydenburg, Transvaal, from at least

1882 to 1898, during which time his address appears in the membership lists of the Bot. Verein Brandenburg. B, BM, K, and P received plants from South Africa from 1895 to 1909. He also sold South African specimens of Rudatis, q.v., and others. Wilms labels at BM have the printed title FLORAE AFRICAE AUSTRALIS . . . LEG. DR. F. WILMS: 2468 *Leptodontium armatum* Rehm, collected in 1894.

Barnhart.

Wolf, John (1820-1897).

Botanical collector with the United States Geological Survey of the Territories led by Lt. George M. Wheeler (1842-1905). This portion of the Survey (see others under Coulter and Watson) started at Denver, Colorado, and proceeded to California by way of New Mexico and Arizona. The route was covered in 14 separate trips during 1871-1879; Wolf's collections were made chiefly during 1873-1875. They were published by Joseph Trimble Rothrock (1839-1922), botanist and surgeon to the expedition, who also made some collections in 1878; Musci by James, Hepaticae by Austin, Lichenes by Tuckerman. There are specimens of all these at FH. In the James herbarium, with printed data LIEUT. WHEELER'S EXPEDITION, 1873 . . . COLORADO TERR., PROFESSORS JOHN WOLF & J. T. ROTHROCK: *Sphagnum acutifolium* Ehrh.; *Riccia crystallina* Linn. With written labels in the Tuckerman herbarium: *Cladonia fimbriata*, Colorado, Wolf, 1873.

Wolf cooperated with Elihu Hall, q.v., in publishing a list of the bryophytes and lichens of Illinois in 1878; the specimens had been determined by Lesquereux, James, Austin, and Willey.

Ewan, Rocky Mt. Nat. under Rothrock, Wheeler, Wolf.

Wolle, Francis (1817-1893).

Moravian clergyman, Principal of a seminary for young ladies at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He published Fresh Water Algae of the United States in 1887, and books on desmids and diatoms. His herbarium is at F. He distributed specimens, some numbered, some not, with meager data and the printed title FRESH WATER ALGAE OF THE UNITED STATES, which are in many herbaria. *Tolypothrix tenuis* Wolle, "type," US.

Taylor in Ewan, Botany U.S., 78; Humphrey, 264-265.

Wray, Leonard, Jr (1853-1942).

Born in England, he became Superintendent of the garden at Perak, Malaya, Superintendent of the Perak Museum, Director of Museums of the Malay States, during 1881-1908. Most of his collections were sent to the herbarium at Calcutta, from which they were distributed by David Prain, Superintendent (he became Director at Kew in 1905). They are at BM, E, K, and P, among other institutions. Wray's later collections and probably some of the earlier also were kept at the Perak Museum and are now at SING. Mosses at K were identified by Brotherus on labels but not published. These, with those at SING, were published by Dixon in his List of the Mosses of the Malay Peninsula, 1924. Although Dixon took up some of Brotherus's names, he also failed to provide descriptions. Some 20 specimens are cited by number. Labels have the title HERBARIUM MUS. PERAK: 282 *Plagiochila dendroides* Nees, US; 1043 *Isopterygium constrictum* Broth. sp nov, K.

Fl. Malesiana, portr.

Wrbna see Sieber.

Wright, Charles (1811-1885).

After graduation from Yale, he spent most of his life collecting plants, with intervals at Harvard for study of the specimens. He was in Texas, along the Mexican border, and in New Mexico from 1837 to 1852; see these collections under Emory. He was on the North Pacific Exploring Expedition from 1853 to 1855; see under Ringgold and Rodgers. He made many trips to Cuba between 1856 and 1867; W. S. Sullivant issued the mosses in an exsiccata, Musci Cubenses. In 1871 he accompanied the United States Commission of Inquiry to the island of Santo Domingo. This was a committee of persons eminent in public life, instructed to consider whether the United States should annex the island; the report did not favor it. The chief botanical collector was C. C. Parry, q.v.; besides Wright, the other collector was a gardener, J. Brummel. The collection of some 700 numbers was brought by Wright to Harvard for study and afterward the major part was sent to Washington. Most of the cryptogams were not identified. Besides the specimens at US, there are mosses in the James herbarium at FH, with labels prepared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture: *Isopterygium tenerum* Mitt.

Urban, Symb. Antill., 141-144; Gray, Amer. Jour. Sci., ser. 3, **31**: 12-19. 1886; for the Santo Domingo Commission, see Howard, Jour. Arnold Arb. **42**: 115-143. 1961.

Zenker, Georg August (1855-1922).

Born in Leipzig, he was a professional collector in the Cameroons from 1896, and died at Bipinde. His plant collections were sold by Gilg and later by Weigel. BM had over 4000 specimens, including cryptogams, from 1897 to 1914; P had large numbers from 1897 to 1928; they are in many herbaria. Hepatics were identified by Stephani and mosses by Brotherus. G. ZENKER, FLORA VON KAMEROON: 2191 *Fissidens macroglossum* Broth. sp nov, FH; 3935g *Ceratolejeunea Zenkeri* Steph. sp nov, US.

Hepper & Neate, Pl. Coll. W. Africa, 87.

Zeyher, Karl Ludwig Philip (1799-1858), and Christian Friedrich Ecklon (1795-1868).

Zeyher was a gardener in Germany, then became a professional collector in South Africa in 1822. From 1829 until 1832 he was associated in collecting with Ecklon; they worked sometimes together and sometimes separately, but Ecklon took all their specimens to Germany for sale and on labels and in literature the particular collector is not always distinguished. Zeyher collected in the Transvaal with J. Burke, q.v., for the Earl of Derby in 1840-1841; according to Hutchinson, Zeyher took his specimens to Kew in 1843 and returned to the Cape in 1847.

Ecklon, born in Schleswig-Holstein, was trained as a pharmacist and went to the Cape in 1823 to practice that profession. He sent plants to Europe for sale and in 1827 went to Germany with specimens. He returned to South Africa in 1829 to collect for Unio itineraria before he joined with Zeyher. A series of articles in Linnaea described his cryptogams — hepatics by Lehmann in 1829 (see *Riccia purpurascens* sp nov), algae by Rudolphi in 1831 (see *Ecklonia* gen nov), mosses by Hornschuch in 1841 (*Schizhymenium Eckloni* sp nov). Paris cites unpublished Schimper names from labels

(*Hypnum Ecklonianum*). Ecklon and Zeyher's Enumeratio, published 1835-1837, has no cryptogams.

In accession lists, Ecklon plants, which may include some of Zeyher's, were received mostly in the 1830s, Zeyher plants mostly in the 1850s; P reports nearly 5000 specimens (including 25 mosses of Ecklon and Zeyher named by Schimper, received in 1848); other herbaria with large numbers are BM, K, OXF, W. Some of the specimens at PC have labels apparently written by Hornschuch: *Schizhymenium Eckloni* "nb"; *Schizhymenium bryoides* Hook. (published by Harvey in Hooker Icones pl. rar., 1840). At K, from the Hooker herbarium, there are labels with the printed legend FLORA CAPENSIS, DR. ZEYHER: *Bryum torquescens* Schmp.

Lasègue, 180; Hutchinson, Botanist in South Africa, 641-642; Clokie, 161-162, 268-269.

Zollinger, Heinrich (1818-1859).

Born in Switzerland, he was a school teacher, then became a professional plant collector in Java during two periods, 1841-1848 and 1855-1859. He collected some 4000 numbers, chiefly vascular plants but also algae, bryophytes, and lichens. The largest number of specimens is probably at G; there are many cryptogams at PC. Gottsche elaborated the hepatics and Duby the mosses in Zollinger's Systematische Verzeichniss, 1854, but on a number of labels the specimens are incompletely identified. Labels at PC have the title printed vertically at the left: PLANTAE JAVANICAE A CL. ZOLLINGERO LECTAE: 361 *Chiloscyphus Zollingeri* Gottsche; 1844 *Bryum Zollingeri* Duby. There are also written labels at PC: 3460 *Plagiochila Zollingeri* Mtgn. Labels at BM have the title in the normal position, PLANTA JAVANICA A CL. ZOLLINGERO LECTA: 854 *Trematodon* sp.

Fl. Malesiana, portr., handwriting p clii.

ABBREVIATIONS OF LITERATURE CITED

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Allg. Bot. Zeit. Allgemeine Botanische Zeitschrift. Karlsruhe. Vol. **1-33**, 1895-1927.

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